The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

my15-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. jy24-3m

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The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Ironing Carriages and Wagons,
Repairing Machinery,
Horseshoeing and
General Jobbing,

And respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Shop, Opp. Exchange Hotel.

Please give us a trial when you have work to do. DUNPHEY & KNOX.

my28-3m

ANTON MENKE,

141 J St., between 5th and 6th.

SACRAMENTO,

Importer of French and German

FANCY BASKETS and WILLOW WARE,

Cane and Colored Willow Ware,

Children's Carriages,

All kinds of Brushes and Walnut Brackets, a Fine Assortment of Accordeons, and all other kinds of Musical Instruments,

Toys, Beads Ladies' Satchels, Albums,

A large stock of BIRD CAGES, and a general and full assortment of useful and Fancy Articles. my7-3m

Bon Ton

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,

45 SECOND STREET,

Between J and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

Oysters and Shell Fish of Every Description served in the most recherche style, and at all hours of the day and night.

CALL AND SEE US!

je5-3m J. F. McGEE, Proprietor.

O'BRIEN'S

SALOON and RESTAURANT,

CACHEVILLE,

BLIND AUGUST, Proprietor.

MEALS, Twenty-five cents, furnished at all hours; also, the best

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS. my12-3m

Steinway & Sons'

PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN,

SOLE AGENT,

I Street, between 6th and 7th.

Opposite the Court House,

SACRAMENTO.

PIANOS TO LET.

Pianos and other instruments repaired. my13-3m

BUCKEYE AND COTTONWOOD

STAGE!

After July 1st, 1874, the Stage for Cottonwood and Buckeye, carrying United States Mails, will LEAVE WOODLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at half-past Six. Returning, will LEAVE BUCKEYE at One P.M., via Cottonwood.

Passengers will find this an easy and comfortable conveyance.

All business matters entrusted to me will attended to with promptness and fidelity.

oc8 J. G. ALLISON, PROPRIETOR.

L. Machefert's

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET, (UNDER CRAFT HOTEL).

GOLD WATCHES

For Ladies and Gents,

GOLD CHAINS,

Vest, Long, and Necklace,

AMERICAN & SWISS SILVER WATCHES

COIN SILVER CHAINS,

Latest Style Gold Sets,

EARRINGS AND PINS,
GOLD CUFF PINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GLOVE FASTENERS,
SHAWL PINS
AND LOCKETS,

Gents' Gold Pins, Collar Buttons and Shirt Studs.

DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AMETHYST, ONYX, CAMEO, GARNET, PEARL, PLAIN & ENGRAVED RINGS

Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Castors, Card Receivers, Etc.,

Coin Silver Spoons, Forks, Card Cases, Thimbles, Etc.,

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Rubber and Steel,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Knives, Guns and Pistols.

Florence Sewing Machines.

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRS DONE IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

L. MACHEFERT,

je18-3m Main Street.

Geo. D. Fiske,

Real Estate

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

P. O. Block, Woodland.

My arrangements with San Francisco, Sacramento and Eastern Agencies for the sale of Real Estate, and for bringing the rich farming lands of Yolo County to the notice of Immigrants being complete, I am prepared to find purchasers for Large and Small Ranches. Have

Immediate sale for several small Farms!

Anyone having a large tract that can be subdivided will do well to call at once.

☞ Would also like a tract of from 5,000 to 8,000 acres that can be subdivided into from 75 to 100 small farms for an Eastern colony.

Real Estate Sales of the Office since September last amounting to $150,000.

Town of Woodland Property.

Lots containing from one to five acres, within and near the Corporation.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.

Houses and Stores for Rent.

jy16

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500,000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge.

Also, Three Ranches and Three Town Lots in Woodland for sale at reasonable rates. je5

Boot and Shoe Store!

H. B. PENDEGAST & CO.,

Having purchased the

San Francisco Boot and Shoe Store, at Woodland,

Will from this time forward keep a Complete Assortment of BOOTS.

Ladies & Children's Shoes

OF ALL KINDS.

Having employed the best workmen that can be procured, we are prepared to do Custom Work as well as it can be done on the Coast. Using nothing but the Best of Stock, and having Good Workmen, we guarantee a fit and satisfaction.

REPAIRING DONE NEATLY.

Our friends and the public generally are requested to give us a trial.

H. B. PENDEGAST & CO.

Woodland, April 15th, 1875. jy16

THE NEW

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

Spring and Summer Goods

MRS. & MISS PORTER

Have received their Spring Stock of Millinery, embracing the Latest and Most Fashionable Styles of Goods, and are prepared to suit the most fastidious tastes at reasonable prices.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.—We are agents for the celebrated Butterick's Patterns, to which we call the attention of the public.

Ladies are respectfully invited to favor us with their patronage.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Woodland, March 18th, 1875. je19-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

WM. R. RAWSON, Proprietor.

The new proprietor proposes to make this house First-Class in every respect. It is all new and clean, handsomely furnished, and in a good location.

The Dining Room

Will continue under the supervision of an experienced caterer, and the accommodations are such as to please guests and patrons in every department. je4-3m

COAL OIL,

For sale at

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Freeman's Store, Cor. First and Main street, Woodland, Cal. jy8-3m

DR. H. M. KIER,

SURGEON, PHYSICIAN & ACCOUCHEUR,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Knights Landing and vicinity. jy9

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jy16-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, corner of Main and First streets.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. je12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nicklesburg's store, Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. je12

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; is permanently located at Davisville, Cal., and will respond to calls promptly. je12

DR. E. A. GORDON,

KNIGHTS LANDING,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. Orders left at W. A. Sublett's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. je12-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

je12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

PRATHER & BROTHER,

DENTISTS.

☞ Nitrous Oxid (Laughing Gas) administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Bank Building, corner Main and First streets, Woodland. je5

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW,

Office at Court House, Woodland, je6-3m

A. G. READ,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

For Yolo County. Will attend and cry sales, personally, in all parts of the county. Orders may be left at Simpson's Drug Store or at this office. my28-3m

ARCHITECTS:

W. E. CALLEN, - - WOODLAND,

Office—Cor. Second and Cross street.

NEWSOM BROTHERS, 430 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Plans, Specifications, Details, Superintendence and Estimates carefully prepared. Satisfaction guaranteed. *No Contracts Taken.* my28

R. S. MARKELL, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of the McGill University, Montreal, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Canada. Permanently located at Cacheville, Yolo County, Cal. my28-3m

DR. E. L. FARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located in Woodland. Calls promptly attended in town and country at all hours. Orders may be left at Simpson's Drug Store. my28-3m

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gilling, Mott & Co's, No. 52 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. my19-3m

A. B. MERING, M.D.,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Those formerly occupied by Dr. D. Ray. Orders left at the Drug store of Ruggles & Reindollar will be promptly attended to. m19-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in new brick building, next door west of the old Bank, Woodland, Cal. my13-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. my13

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. my5-3m

LAMBERT & DEWITT,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Practice in all the Courts of the State. Office, one door east of Express Office, up stairs. my29-3m

L. FRIEL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—In the Court House, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal. Will attend promptly to surveying in all parts of the county. my1-3m

Furniture & Undertaker's

ESTABLISHMENT!

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

A large assortment always on hand, which will be sold at reasonable prices!

—ALSO,—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

Having recently purchased the fine new Hearse and Stock of Coffins with the business heretofore conducted by J. H. BROGAN, I am prepared to supply Coffins and Hearse for Funerals anywhere in this vicinity.

Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,

Opp. Pockman's Livery Stables.

je11-3m WOODLAND.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, - Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. my31

A Clear Statement.

We make the annexed extract from the brief of Mr. David Dudley Field, in the case of the United States vs. W. I. Cruikshank, and others. The extract gives a clear statement of the checks and balances established by the founders of the Government for the preservation of "an indestructible union of indestructible States." We commend it to the careful attention of every reader of the DEMOCRAT:

"This complex government was curiously contrived to save liberty and safety to the people of all the States. It was fashioned by the people, in the name of the people, and for the people. Its aim was to keep the peace among the States and to manage affairs of common concern, while it left the States the entire management of their own affairs. Its founders were wise and practical men. They knew what history had taught from the beginning of the Greek civilization, that a number of small republics would perish without federation, and that federation would destroy the small republics without such a barrier as it was impossible to pass. Liberty and safety were the ends to be won by the double and complex organization; Liberty from the States and safety from the Union, and the founders thought that they had contrived a scheme which would make the States and the Union essential parts of a great whole; that they had set bonds to each which they could not pass; in short, that they had founded 'liberty and union, one and inseparable.'

"No man in his senses could have supposed, at the formation of the Constitution, or can now suppose, that a consolidated government, extending over so much territory and so many people, can last a generation without the destruction of the States and of republican government with them. History is a fable, and political philosophy a delusion, if any government other than monarchial can stretch itself over fifty degrees of longitude and half as many of latitude with fifty millions of people, where there are no local governments capable of standing by themselves and resisting all attempts to imperil their self-existence or impair their authority. The moment it is conceded that Washington may, at its discretion, regulate all the concerns of New York and California, of Louisiana and Maine; that the autonomy of the States has no defense stronger than the self-denial of fluctuating Congressional majorities; at that moment the Republic of our fathers will have disappeared, and a Republic in name, but a despotism in fact, will have taken its place, to give way in another generation to a government with another name, and other attributes. * * * *

"The legislation of Congress would, of course, supersede or exclude legislation by the States upon the same subjects; the United States would stand as the universal lawgivers of the country, and the laws of the States would dwindle to the dimensions of corporation ordinances or the regulations of county supervisors. The argument appears to be unanswerable that such was not, and could not, have been the intention of the American people, in sanctioning these amendments, and therefore they should not be thus interpreted, even if the natural significance of their language were, as it is not, favorable to such an interpretation.

"To suppose the contrary, is to suppose that the people of this country have forgotten all their history and all their traditions, and have come to regard as evil that which their fathers accounted good, and good evil. If Washington, when he left the chair of the Convention and signed his great name to the draft of the Constitution as President and Deputy from Virginia; if Franklin, when he uttered there his last words, and looking at a picture of the sun in the horizon, said he had been in doubt whether it was rising or setting, but then, as they had so auspiciously concluded their labors, he knew it was the rising sun; if those patriot fathers had been told that the time would ever come, when the proud commonwealths which they represented would be accounted the vassals of that Union, which they were so sedulous to create and so strenuous to defend, they would have turned upon the utterers of such phophesies as fomenters of discord and enemies of the States.

A WICKED REJOINDER. — Senator Sargent's little assertion about the reduction of the public debt, says the *Record-Union*, has been going the rounds of the Administration organs, and has tickled them hugely. It will be remembered that he made quite a poetic illustration. "Have you thought," he said, "that the reduction of the national debt has been $120 a minute since you have sat here and I commenced talking? Take your watch and look at it. See the second hand as it flies; at each tick of the second-hand $2 during the whole time since Grant's inauguration, by day and by night, upon week day and Sunday—$2 per day in gold has gone off the national debt." That is what the Senator said, and it would no doubt have gone on tickling the Administration organs indefinitely, if the Chicago *Times* had not stepped in and made the following entirely uncalled for remarks: "The *Times* will venture to make a little computation of the same sort: Have you ever thought, fellow-citizens, that you are being taxed at the rate of $2,083 a minute? Taking the average of the whole time, and comparing it with the national and local taxation, the levying of taxes is going on at that rate. See the second-hand as it flies; at each tick of that second-hand since the beginning of the year 1875, by day and night, Sundays and week days, $34 50 per second has gone out of the people's pockets, only $5 per second was being taken off the public debt. It is now in order for Senator Sargent to "mend his instance," or to change his metaphor; unless, indeed, he is so enamored of his little "gag" as to cling to it despite its intrinsic humbug.

YOSEMITE.—J. M. Hutchings says that visitors can enter Yosemite by carriages on only three routes: One via Stockton and the Calaveras and South Park Groves of Big Trees; another, direct from Stockton via Chinese Camp, and the third via Merced and Coulterville. By the Mariposa route the lovers of horseback riding have twenty-seven miles, and as much as they please after reaching the Valley.

Is it a Crime to be a German?

To J. M. Edmunds, Esq., Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, Washington, D.C.:

DEAR SIR:—Having been a Republican ever since the present Republican party was formed, and never having voted any other Federal ticket than the Republican, I claim the right to call your attention to a matter which lies within the control of your Committee, and which threatens to injure the Republican party by alienating from it a large mass of its supporters.

I have been so unfortunate as to displease the central and chief organ of the Republican party—the Washington *National Republican*—by some letters in the New York *Herald* containing the results of investigations into the political and industrial condition of several Southern States; and your organ accordingly informs its readers, in an editorial article, which has just come into my hands, that I ought not to be believed—not because I have misstated facts, or am an incapable or inaccurate observer—but on the ground that I am a "Dutch Jew," "Dutch," standing here, of course, for German. I have noticed that ignorant Americans commonly call the Germans "Dutch."

Now, if I were, in the organ's elegant phrase, a "Dutch Jew," I don't see what that has to do with the credibility of my statements. I am, in fact, a German, and am proud of my descent from a people who have been the faithful supporters of liberty on two continents. I am not a Jew, but if I were, I should not be ashamed of it; for the Jews in this country are an intelligent, industrious and peaceable body of citizens.

But the organ thinks differently. Speaking in the name of the Republican Administration, whose mouthpiece it is, it has the folly to assert that if a man is a German by blood he is therefore not to be believed; if he is a Jew by religion he is thereby unworthy of confidence.

Is this really Republican doctrine? If not, is it prudent in you to allow your organ to offer such a wanton insult to a very large number of citizens, Germans and Jews, who mostly vote the Republican ticket, and whose votes next year will be absolutely indispensable to the success of the party?

You ought to muzzle your dog, the *National Republican*. A recent and notorious overdose of government pap has given him an indigestion, and he is snapping at the heels of your friends. If you let him go on he will presently do the party a damage.

We are to have important elections this Fall; and next year there will be a Presidential election. Have you forgotten this? Is it not an insane folly to let your official organ, under your very nose, fling a gratuitous insult in the faces of several hundred thousand German and Jewish voters, and this in the name of the Republican party, and as presumably an official declaration of the sentiments of the party chiefs? Do you really want to drive these voters away from the Republican ranks? or do you imagine they have no self-respect or sentiment? And have you no fear that the Democrats will use such declarations, made in your chief organ, against the party next year? Or even in Ohio or Pennsylvania this year?

The Republican party should have a respectable organ in Washington. If you can not get rid of the *National Republican* you ought at least to change its name. You might call it the *National Idiot*. I make you the suggestion as a sincere and earnest Republican. Yours truly,

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

ATLANTA, GA., June 28th, 1875.

SENATOR SARGEANT'S ADDRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 22.—My business with Bidwell to-night is on the question which I have heretofore stated. By what means were the Government and the settlers deprived of the immense body of land that he holds in Butte county, called the Rancho Arroyo Chico? I intend to hold him to the point on that, and to make it so plain the wayfaring man, though an Independent, need not err therein. I intend to show you that one of the chief workers against the prosperity of the State, in this respect, is John Bidwell. Senator Booth holds him up to your admiration as one of the men who have created the State. With a few hundred of such men there would have been no room in the State for others, except as laborers or serfs. He complains that I said his Chico ranch contains 23,000 acres, while it only contains 22,190. I said about 23,000, being five leagues in extent. As he talks about the accuracy needed in a Senator, I admit it; and commend to him the accuracy needed in a candidate for Governor. His ranch was finally surveyed and confirmed for 22,214 47100 acres, not for 22,190, as he says. But as he stickles on the amount of his land, I will give you a few additional facts, that show him to be the greatest land-grabber that ever cursed a state: On the 20th of November, 1844, on application of Bidwell, the Rancho Los Ulpinos, in Solano county, containing 17,726 43-100 acres, was granted to him by Micheltorena. This grant was confirmed and patented to John Bidwell. October 4, 1845, Pio Pico granted to John Bidwell the Rancho de Colus, containing 8,876 acres. This ranch he sold to Charles D. Semple, and it was confirmed to Semple. In 1844 one Kayser applied to Micheltorena for a grant of the Lano Seco Rancho, in Butte county, containing 17,767 acres, and gave Bidwell one-half of it for his services in lobbying for the grant. This grant was confirmed. I do not care to follow Bidwell's land-grabbing further. He was mixed up as a principal, agent, witness and otherwise, with many cases; and by his testimony in the case of Little vs. The United States, it appears that he made a considerable number of copies of the "general title."

GRANT'S PROPERTY. — President Grant's property in the suburbs of St. Louis is assessed at $103,770. The old Dent place, which has come into his hands, has lately risen in value by a new railroad, and is worth $200,000. He has received in salaries since '60 making a fair deduction for expenses, $300,000. His two houses at Long Branch are good property, and at South Chicago there are several valuable acres of his and a paying investment in some street railroads, while he has $60,000 of effects at Washington.

Luttrell as a Speaker.

On the occasion of Lieut. Governor Irwin's appointment at Napa, after that gentleman had spoken to the people, our popular candidate for Congress being present, gave them a little talk, which is referred to by the Napa *Reporter* as follows:

Luttrell was next loudly called for, and, to use an expression of the prize ring, came up confident and smiling. He carried a big bundle of documents, which he laid down, with the air of a man who meant business. Luttrell looks the great man, and *is* the great man. He stands six feet two inches in his stockings, weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds; has a deep chest, broad loins, and a clean, clear, honest black eye. When he faces a crowd he gets *en rapport* immediately, and having nothing to defend, gathers up his bolts and strikes out like a giant. We had never met the man before, and were totally unprepared for the surprise that awaited us. We had heard that he was an ordinary man, a wordy, superficial sort of person. In five minutes from the time he opened we felt ourselves in the presence of a master. He knew exactly the chords to touch and how to touch them. He soon let us know that he had been raised in California, and risen from the ranks, had fed the first threshing machine that had ever operated in the Sacramento valley, and had gone on in his career until he stood before us our representative to Congress, and one we had no need to be ashamed of. With terrible accuracy and wonderful power he arraigned the Republican leaders—showed up the postal rings, the district rings, and the carpet baggers, and made every man know how the government is being perverted from its legitimate purposes and functions to be an engine of fraud and oppression. Every assertion was backed by the proof, every utterance had the effect of a mathematical demonstration. As a matter of course he left his audience not only pleased, but *impressed*, and whoever thinks that Denio, a mere defender of office-holding, and a member of the Federal brigade of parasites, has any chance against this giant, is woefully mistaken. We have heard many fine public speakers in our time, and we have heard few better ones than Luttrell. Andy Johnson, the great commoner, is not his superior.

"Sunset" on the Sunrise.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, recently delivered a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Columbus, Ohio, which stirred up the boys considerably. From a report in the Ohio *State Journal* we clip the following extract:

I have found the old and pure attachment to Democracy as the anchor sure and steadfast for our Republican guidance. But why should I, here to-night, under the impulse and auspices of a new generation, only be a memory? The armor is still on. Duties arise with every year. I am still a sort of watchman on the walls of the political Zion. You ask me: "What of the night?" The question is well put. "Night!" What of it? The night of fifteen years of Radical rule; the night when public and personal liberty were eclipsed; the night in which no freeman could work well; the night which, beginning in the crimson twilight in 1860, unstarred through gloomy years, still lingers thick and black, and now portentous! What of it? Why—hope, exultation—the splendors of a new sunrise! The long shadows point to the morning! Joy cometh in the morning! Rise up! Democrats of Ohio, and see the glory of the dawn! Rise up! and let the Egyptian gloom of the past be lifted, with the drapery of your couch! "Rise up" from unpleasant dreams about the unpleasant facts when the provost was on our tracks and we were hunted from meeting to meeting by blood-hounds and by blood-tracks, and when our house was not even as much of a castle as the open air! Rise up, Democrats of Ohio. Vigilance, not sleep, is the price of liberty. "Rise up, William Allen," and come along with us, and see the glory of the sunrise!

CHANGING PHASES OF THE CONTEST.—Directly after the adjournment of the Independent State Convention it looked as if that party would be the principal rival to the Democracy. Their Convention closed with a vigorous speech from Booth, and it looked as if they would make a vigorous fight. The Republicans, however, through a superior organization, and the energy and ability of its leaders, are rallying splendidly. The fighting qualities of Gorham and Sargent were never shown to a better advantage. Their blows fell so thick and fast on Booth and Bidwell, that they have thus far been knocked completely out of time. Sargent and Gorham are not only hard hitters but their blows fall so thick and fast that the Independents cannot parry them. The lick that Gorham gave Booth two weeks ago on his corrupting State officers to secure votes for Senator, and the extravagance of his administration, sent that gentleman back to his office to prepare another manuscript speech. No sooner, however, is that speech ready for delivery, than Sargent hits Bidwell a blow between the two eyes by proving, from official documents, that he is a land-grabber of the most corrupt and disgraceful kind. It is evident that the Dollies are being knocked completely out of existence. Their organs are sullen and evidently displeased at the situation. The fight at present is certainly between the Democrats and Republicans. So far, the Democracy is making no personal charges, but is rallying to them the old guard, accompanied with a number of moderate Republicans, who believe it is time for a change.—*Stanislaus News.*

The New York *Graphic* is of the opinion that but for that unfortunate Credit Mobilier affair which exploded a couple of years ago, doing such fatal damage to political reputations, Mr. Schuyler Colfax would head the Presidential list, and undoubtedly be the coming man; but he is now as politically dead as any of the fossils of Hall's geological collection.

GEN. BIDWELL could pay the $1,000 he owed the Orphan's Home at Vallejo at the rate of $100 a year; but he could put out 100,000 vines, 6,000 to 8,000 almond trees, make 30 to 60 miles of fence and build him a dwelling at a cost of $60,000. This is his own statement according to the *Bee*.

The Great Newspaper.

A London letter of June 18th, says: "The *Times* to-day consists of 120 columns of solid matter. There are 120 pages, each, as you know, just the size of the pages of the New York *Tribune*. But there is no 'display' in the *Times;* every page is packed solid, and there is not a vacant line. There is no leaded matter, except the leading articles, the special telegraphic dispatches, and one of the foreign letters. The type is small; it is brevier, minion and nonpareil. If the amount of matter in this number of the *Times* was given to any of the New York morning papers to print in their usual style, all of them except the *Sun* would fill not less than forty pages of it. There are sixty-seven columns of advertisements. It is easy enough to calculate what these advertisements paid, for the terms of the *Times* can be ascertained, and there is never any abatement or discount from them. The sixty-seven columns in to-day's issue, according to my calculation, brought in £1,765, and I am sure that I am not £50 out of the way. If the *Times* had this amount of advertising every day its income from this source would be £552,445 a year. But generally the *Times* contains but sixteen pages, and all the year round it has about fifty columns a day. At this rate its income from advertisements would be about £430,000 a year; and it is from this source that it must wholly—or chiefly—pay all its expenses other than those of its paper-makers, its compositors and its press-work. At three pence a copy the *Times* probably pays the cost of its actual mechanical production, but no more. Out of the £430,000 received for advertisements all its other expenses must be defrayed. These expenses are vast; but with £430,000 one may pay all of them and probably have a clear balance of £100,000 or £120,000 profit.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. The *Atta* is talking about the secret hostility of the Democratic party to the public school system. Does not the *Atta* know that it was under Democratic auspices that our public school system was founded, and that nearly all the new States that have made such liberal provisions for the public schools were organized by Democrats? In our own State, the Convention which framed the Constitution was composed almost exclusively of Democrats, and so jealous were they of any attempt to divert the school fund from its proper uses, that they prohibited such diversion by Constitutional provision. Furthermore, the history of the Legislature of this State, as that of every State in the Union proves that the Democrats have been the foremost in making the most liberal appropriations to the public schools. The last school law, which does so much to help the public schools, and for which Creed Haymond so coolly claimed the credit to the Independents, was really the work of a Democrat, Senator Tuttle, of Sonoma. The Democratic party is essentially the party of the poorer classes. They are the ones most interested in the maintenance of our public schools, for while the rich can send their children to private institutions, the poor must rely upon the facilities furnished by the State.—*S. F. Post.*

A SLAUGHTERING ASSAULT.—Mr. Irwin spoke in Sacramento on Saturday night, and declared that he had no intention of standing upon the defensive. In proof of this he forthwith attacked the Freeman bill, and dealt with it in a really awful way, rending it limb from limb, and leaving neither the unhappy stool pigeon who fathered it, nor the still more unhappy *Bulletin* hacks charged with the impossible task of justifying it, any further excuse for existence. The kind of jabber with which the tallow-brains of the second Independent fiddle have been wont to treat preposterous measures will avail them nothing against such trenchant and masterly expositions as Mr. Irwin is capable of giving. If, however, they show as much pluck and as little judgment as the bull that charged the locomotive, it is quite possible that they may succeed in burying the whole Independent ticket fifty fathoms deep beneath the debris of the shattered and scattered Freeman bill.—*Record-Union.*

THINKING.—It is only by thinking that a man can know himself. Yet all other knowledge without this is splendid ignorance. Not a glance merely, but much close examination will be requisite, for the forming of a true opinion of your own powers. Ignorance and self-conceit always tend to make you overrate your personal ability—as a slight degree of knowledge may make a timid mind pass upon himself too humble a judgement. It is only by thinking, and much impartial observation, that a man can discover his real disposition. A hasty temper only supposes itself properly alive; an indolent indulger imagines he is as active as any one; but by close and severe examination each may discover something nearer the truth.

ELECTION TICKETS.—The election law defines the size of the ballot—thus: Where there are fifty names, or less, to be voted for, the size of the ballot paper shall be five inches wide by twelve inches long; over fifty and less than eighty names, the paper shall be five inches by eighteen—when there are more than eighty names the size shall be five by twenty-four inches, and as there are eighty-three candidates to be voted for in San Francisco, the ballot there must be two feet long.

FAST MAIL TRAINS.—The Postoffice Department has decided upon sending a daily fast mail train from New York to Chicago over the New York Central and Hudson River and Lake Shore Railroads, making but six stops; namely, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago, where it will drop and take on mails. It is expected the trip can be made in ten hours less time than at present. The details have not yet been fully arranged.

SLANDER.—Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a smile. It is a pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as fatal as the sting of the most deadly asp—murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

Contains all County Official Advertisements.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, July 30th, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM IRWIN.....Of Siskiyou

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JAMES A. JOHNSON.....Of San Francisco

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
THOMAS BECK.....Of Santa Cruz

FOR CONTROLLER,
JAMES W. MANDEVILLE.....Of Tuolumne

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. G. ESTUDILLO.....Of San Diego

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JO HAMILTON.....Of Placer

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
WILLIAM MINIS.....Of Yolo

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
D. B. WOOLF.....Of San Francisco

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
DR. O. P. FITZGERALD.....Of Sonoma

For Congress—Third District.
J. K. LUTTRELL.....Of Sonoma

WEATHER.—We would not wish for more pleasant, beautiful weather than during the last two weeks—a little warm at midday, but the nights cool and pleasant.

NOMINATED.—The Sixth Judicial District Republican Convention held in this place on the 24th inst. nominated S. C. Denson, of Sacramento, for District Judge.

CAMP MEETING.—The Seventh-Day Adventists of California will hold their annual Conference and Camp Meeting this year near San Rafael, Marin county—a beautiful place easy of access.

A MEXICAN CITIZEN.—The *Alta California* proves by documents from the Spanish archives that in 1844 John Bidwell renounced his country and became a naturalized Mexican citizen.

ABANDONED THE INDEPENDENTS.—The Wheatland *Free Press* which has heretofore been for Bidwell, has become disgusted with the Dolly Vardens, and now hoists the Republican ticket.

HEAVY FAILURES.—The Union Bank of London has suspended payment—liabilities seven millions. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, of New York, have also suspended—liabilities six millions.

TEHAMA AND COLUSA.—A joint Democratic Convention for Tehama and Colusa counties, held at Red Bluff, on the 15th instant, nominated E. J. Lewis for Senator, and William Hart for Assemblyman.

MAYHEM.—On Sunday last John Thomas, a steamboat hand on the Sacramento river, running between Colusa and Sacramento, engaged in a fight with a man named Thomas Sullivan and bit off both his ears.

REMOVING THE IRON.—The Marysville *Appeal* says the iron of the old road between Sutter Station and Knights Landing is being taken up and removed to Vallejo. This does not look much like repairing the line to Marysville.

APT RETORT.—The *Bulletin* says: "The people of the interior will soon hear from General Bidwell." To this the *Spirit of the Times* replies: "Yes, and on the 1st of September General Bidwell will hear from the people of the interior."

MISSING BALLOON.—Prof. Donaldson and a *Journal* newspaper reporter made an ascent in a balloon at Chicago several days ago, and nothing has been heard of them or the balloon since. It is thought they were lost in Lake Michigan.

ALMOST A DELUGE.—One of our Missouri exchanges, the Salisbury Press, of July 9th, says a large portion of Charlton county is one vast sea of water, and there was no means then of estimating the damage to crops, etc., which would be immense.

WHEAT.—The market has come to a stand on wheat. After having run up to $2.25 per cental in a few days, from $1.60, on Tuesday came the news of a drop in the Liverpool market of 8d. Just now our buyers are not anxious, but give quotations at $1.80 to $1.90.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.—A cotemporary remarks that O. P. Fitzgerald, the Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, will receive much more than a strict party support. Leading educators all over the State recognize his liberality of sentiment, and his fitness for the office in which he has been tried before.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS—GOLIAH, OG, AND ELEAZER!—The *Yolo Mail*, speaking of Senator Booth, says he unites in his intellectual capacities and powers of oratory, the logic of a Calhoun, the metaphysics of a Webster and the rhetoric of a Clay.

An up-country paper, the Auburn *Herald*, says that Daniel Webster would have been proud to have delivered such a speech as Bidwell delivered at Platt's Hall, San Francisco.

Another journal characterizes the eloquence of Creed Haymond as loftier, more vehement, and in all respects more ornate and powerful than the effusions of Cicero or Lord Chatham.

God help us! What's to happen?

B.

Our Cause and the Contest.

We read in Scottish story of two hostile Highland chiefs, who met face to face upon a narrow, precipitous defile—the footway being so scant and dangerous that it was customary and necessary, when two travelers met there, for one to lie down that the other might walk over him to effect a safe passage. The heart of each embittered against the other, both exclaimed "shall I lie down and permit this dog, mine enemy, to walk over me?" So they met in the middle of the passway and grappled in deadly conflict, and both were hurled to destruction upon the rocks in the dread chasm below.

This is but a fair illustration of the attitude and the inevitable fate of the two factions of the Radical party in California—the Straight-outs and the Dolly Vardens. In the meantime the Democratic party—the only true party of the people—as master of the situation and monarch of the field, will walk in to possess the country.

This is as it should be. The people begin to see and recognize that the grand old Democratic party which stood as sponsor at the fount when this giant young Republic was baptized, which watched over the cradle of its infancy, which guarded it in its tottering steps to a place among the nations, and which led it to glory and to greatness—is the party and the only party now capable of directing its destinies. The corruption, the oppression, the peculation and thieving in public office, the shame, the sorrow and the degradation brought upon the people and the American name by the party in power, have taught a salutory lesson, which will be duly heeded. Already some twenty-five States of this Union have declared their adhesion to the Democratic policy and principles as the salvation of the country, and we are satisfied that others, and especially California, only await an opportunity to speak to show that they are also allied on the side of the Constitution and the traditional immunities of the people and the States.

Our cause is as sacred as any ever entrusted to the guardianship of man. It is the cause of constitutional, and through it personal liberty, in this Union. We declare and make eternal war upon Federal usurpation and dictation in State and domestic affairs, and we strive to strike down corporate and all other tyranny whencesoever it comes. Our platform of principles as adopted and published to the world, challenges the approval of every honest patriot, and is proof against the most malignant assaults of the most ingenious enemies of public liberty and official purity. Our ticket, nominated on that platform, commands the respect of all men of all shades of political opinion in the commonwealth, and is confessed to be unassailable. With such advantages have we entered the contest. It only remains for the Democracy to be true to itself as an organization, and for individuals holding and maintaining the true faith to do their duty, and the most brilliant triumph in the history of the State is assured.

We therefore call upon all citizens who earnestly desire to save their country and themselves, to examine carefully the published creed of our party, and if it commends itself to their approval, to come up to our help in redeeming the State and placing her where by history and tradition she properly belongs. There is no contest on the part of the Democracy, merely for place or power. It is a struggle for principle. And we make free to invite all to scan our platform, and search the records of our candidates, confident that they will bear the closest scrutiny and will win the regard and support of all earnest patriots. And we would urge all who can honestly pledge themselves upon our creed, to make success in this contest a personal matter—to work at all times for the ticket, from now until election day. Then, we trust, we may have the pleasure of seeing the *sham* of Dolly Vardenism, and the *shame* of Radicalism in California buried so deep that the horn of resurrection will never reach them.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for August is a seasonable number of this model and excellent health publication. It contains information worth more than a year's subscription. Opening with What shall we Eat, it discusses also the Hygienic System; The Irrepressible Conflict; The Way to Keep Sick; Popular Physiology; Water as a Health Agent; Care of Children; Which shall It be; Summer Complaints; Use of Rice, and supplies many Recipes for Cooking It, and for Canning Fruit, which are certainly seasonable just now. Besides, there are items on How to Keep Water Cool, Influence, Graham Flour, etc. Price only 20 cents a month, or $2.00 a year. Address S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.—The trial is now going on of parties implicated in the horrible and inhuman massacre of over a hundred harmless emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah, in the year 1857. It seems to be already proven that, as has been generally believed, the Mormons were the guilty parties. One of them has confessed to that effect, and the testimony of others corroborate it. Whoever is guilty should suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

ENLARGED.—The *Arizona Citizen* of July 17th, published by Messrs Wasson & Brown, at Tucson, Arizona Ter. comes to us in enlarged form, being now a seven column paper, and printed on new type. The *Citizen* is a live, No. 1 paper, and we hope will bring to its enterprising publishers the reward they so well deserve.

The Formation of our County Ticket.

To-morrow Democratic Primary elections will be held in all the precincts of the county, for the election of delegates to the Democrotic County Convention to meet in Woodland on Monday next, which is called for the purpose of selecting candidates to administer the various county offices. It is of the greatest importance to its success and for the good of the people that suitable persons be selected for the different positions on the ticket, and in order that this may be done proper persons must be sent as the representatives of the people to the Convention.

The Democratic State ticket is unexceptionable as to candidates; as much so, at least, as any ever placed before the people of California. This will strengthen the local tickets, provided the same care and good judgment are exercised in making up the latter as were so conspicuously manifested in the composition of the former. And so will the county ticket, if properly constructed, aid in the success of the State ticket. Due regard must be had to "the eternal fitness of things"—to the selection of suitable men for the different offices for which candidates are to be nominated; and there are plenty of suitable men to select from for every office to be filled.

As has before been remarked in these columns, the fact that a man aspires to any particular position, is by no means a sure indication that he is the best man for the place. It will be the duty of the delegates fresh from the people—who should be entirely unbiased on any personal grounds—to select each candidate, from the top to the bottom of the ticket, with particular reference to his honesty and capability. Then, if we desire to win, the *very best man* in the party within the boundaries of the county—the one *most suitable in all respects* for each office, should be chosen, care being exercised to distribute the candidates over the county as much as possible. But, we repeat, the best man in the county for every position ought to be nominated, wherever found, and when nominated it is his undoubted duty, as a good citizen and a good Democrat, to accept the nomination and work for the success of the ticket with all his might until the day of election.

We believe we are in complete harmony with the Democratic party in the expression of these views, and feel it to be our duty on the eve of an important election to make the above suggestions. If the course indicated is pursued in the formation of a Democsatic county ticket, the voters of Yolo will roll up for it on the 1st day of September, as well as for the State ticket, a good round majority. But if, on the other hand, a hap-hazard ticket is thrown together—little or no regard paid to fitness—then the result is not so sure; indeed it is quite doubtful. The people demand good men for public officers, as they have a right to. Place before them a Democratic county ticket that will compare favorably with our State ticket, and the Democracy of Yolo will surely sweep the field.

New Advertisements.

APPOINTMENTS

—OF—

DR. SHORB

—AND—

COL. STUART TAYLOR.

REDWOOD	July 31
SAN FRANCISCO	August 2
DIXON	August 4
WOODLAND	August 5
COLUSA	August 6
MARYSVILLE	August 7
CHICO	August 9
SACRAMENTO	August 10
OAKLAND	August 11

By order of the Democratic State C. C.,
JOHN C. MAYNARD,
Sec'y of D. S. C. C.

jy30-1t

Certificate of Copartnership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we M. O. HARLING, residing at the Town of Winters, County of Yolo, J. W. LOWRY, residing at the Town of Winters, County of Yolo, H. M. HORD, residing in the Town of Winters, County of Yolo, in the State of California, do hereby certify and declare that we have organized and formed ourselves into a copartnership, and we covenant and agree each with the other, to be copartners for the purpose of carrying and conducting the business of General Merchandising in the Town of Winters, County of Yolo, State of California, under the firm name and style of HARLING, LOWRY & COMPANY.

That the principal place of business of said copartnership is situated at the Town of Winters, County of Yolo, and State aforesaid.

That the names of all the persons interested as partners in such business are above stated, and signed hereto, and that such partnership will continue and be in force until further notice by us.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 20th day of July, A.D. 1875.

H. M. HORD, [SEAL.]
M. O. HARLING, [SEAL.]
J. W. LOWRY. [SEAL.]

H. M. HORD duly acknowledged July 20th, 1875, before D. SCHINDLER, County Clerk, and M. O. HARLING and J. W. LOWRY acknowledged, July 22d, 1875, before J. C. HULSE, a Notary Public.

(Indorsed) Filed July 23d, 1875.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

jy30-5t

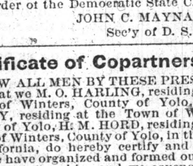
Notice of School Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of PINE GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, County of Yolo, State of California, that an Election will be held on the TWENTY-FIRST day of AUGUST, 1875, at which will be submitted the question of voting a Tax to build a Schoolhouse. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

The Polls will be open at the Public Schoolhouse between the hours of one and five o'clock P.M.

D. P. EDWARDS, *Clerk.*
JOHN DEVILBISS,
B. R. SACKET,
Dist. School Trustees.

jy30-3t



FORESTALL SUMMER FEVERS and all the complaints generated by excessive heat, by keeping the blood cool and the bowels free with

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

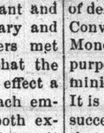
at once a most refreshing draught and the best of all regulating medicines.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

jy30

New Advertisements.

Marble Works!



The undersigned calls the attention of the people of Sacramento and his old patrons and the general public of Central California, to the following facts:

Who has built the finest Mantel Pieces on the Pacific Coast? J. C. DEVINE.

Who has built the finest Monuments? J. C. DEVINE.

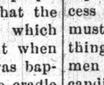
Who has done the finest piece of Rustic Work and other Sculpturing in Stone? J. C. DEVINE.

People in the country will save over 50 per cent. by sending their orders to me, as I will send them full descriptions and price of any kind of work they want in my line. I have no carpet-baggers selling my work. I am now importing my own marble, and no marble will be used by me but the very best of Italian and Vermont Marbles. Do not forget the place, **Nos. 216 and 218 K Street**, south side, between 7th and 8th. Do not purchase work manufactured in Italy or other foreign countries, when you can get as good at home at less figures, and you encourage the home mechanic and help the prosperity of the city in which we live. J. C. DEVINE.

J. K. SMITH,
AGENT AT WOODLAND.

jy30-3m

CITY CARRIAGE.



JOHN MARTY, proprietor of the City Carriage will carry passengers to any part of the city for 25 cents. Patronize the City Carriage. JOHN MARTY.

WOODLAND, July 30th, 1875. jy30-6m

HON. WM. IRWIN

—AND—

GEN. JO HAMILTON

Will speak at the following named places:

SANTA BARBARA	July 30
SAN LUIS	July 31
SOLANO	August 2
SANTA CRUZ	August 3
HOLLISTER	August 4
REDWOOD	August 5
OAKLAND	August 6
SANTA ROSA	August 8
UKIAH	August 9
LAKEPORT	August 10
NAPA	August 11
VALLEJO	August 12
WOODLAND	August 13
COLUSA	August 14
RED BLUFF	August 16
CHICO	August 17
MARYSVILLE	August 18
NEVADA CITY	August 19
AUBURN	August 20
PLACERVILLE	August 21
JACKSON	August 23
SAN ANDREAS	August 24
SONORA	August 25
CONTRA COSTA	August 27

By order of Democratic State Central Committee.
J. C. MAYNARD, Sec'y.
jy16-td

INDEPENDENT PRIMARIES

—AND—

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Independent County Central Committee held July 21st, 1875, it was resolved that a Primary Election be held in each of the precincts in Yolo County on

Thursday, August 5th, 1875,

For the purpose of directing delegates to the Independent County Convention to be held at the Court House in Woodland, on

Saturday, August 7th, 1875,

At One o'clock P.M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

All legal voters who are in favor of the Independent movement in the County of Yolo shall be entitled to vote at said Primaries.

The primaries shall be held at the usual voting places in each of the precincts and the election of delegates shall be between the hours of 3 P.M. and sundown.

The several precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Woodland	12	East Cottonwood	4
Cacheville	3	West Cottonwood	3
East Grafton	5	Fairview	2
West Grafton	3	North Grafton	2
Washington	4	Buckeye	4
North Putah	5	Merritt	2
South Putah	2	Quicksilver	1

By order of the Committee,
JAMES JOHNSON, Chairman.
CHAS. E. GREENE, Secretary.
July 21st, 1875. jy23-2w

RE-OPENING

—OF THE—

WESTERN HOTEL!

This well known and popular hotel is fast approaching completion, and will be opened to the public on or about July 20th. This house has been entirely

Rebuilt and Newly Furnished

Throughout, from top to bottom. Every department has been made complete, and furnished with

ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

That will be found in first-class houses of the day. We make no hesitation in saying that the WESTERN HOTEL, when completed, will be

The Best Second-Class House on the Pacific Coast,

And the traveling public will find every decommodation that can be found in any first-class hotel. It has TWO HUNDRED well furnished and

WELL VENTILATED SINGLE ROOMS,

And about FIFTY splendidly furnished

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

Every attention will be shown to the patrons of the House.

TERMS PER DAY.

FOR BOARD & ROOM.....FROM $1 TO $2.

WM. LAND, Proprietor.

jy23-3m

E. BYNUM & CO.,

Druggists.

DEALERS IN DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, Etc.

COR. COLLEGE BLOCK & RAILROAD ST.

jy16

WATER-CURE!

The celebrated Water-Cure Establishment of

DR. J. A. BURNS,

Cor. 7th and L Streets,

SACRAMENTO,

Is becoming more popular every year. In the treatment of Fevers, especially, DR. BURNS has always been remarkably successful.

Patients Boarded at reasonable rates.

jy23-3m

HESPERIAN COLLEGE,

WOODLAND, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

—WILL OPEN ON—

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1875,

With the following faculty, to-wit:

B. H. SMITH, A.M., Pres't,
Professor of Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy;

A. M. ELSTON, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages, Literature and Elocution;

R. A. GRANT, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy;

W. M. TRUE,
Principal of the Commercial Department;

E. R. BUSH, B.L.,
Lecturer on Commercial Law;

G. R. CRAWFORD,
Instructor in Telegraphy;

MRS. M. E. EDWARDS, M.A.,
Teacher of Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music;

MRS. J. E. DIXON,
Teacher of Ornamental Branches;

W. C. RIDGWAY,
Principal of the Primary Department.

Students are earnestly requested to enter on the first day of the Session, and remain till its close.

For further information inquire of

J. L. SIMPSON,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

jy16-1m

GREAT

Land Sale!

THE GERKE RANCH,

COMPRISING

Fifteen Thousand Acres

Of the finest lands in the State, is now offered for sale in 40, 80 and 160-acre lots.

Sales Made by the Owner Direct

Or through agencies established by him.

NO MIDDLEMEN.

A FINE VINEYARD

Containing 100,000 vines, the youngest of which are 11 years old, capacity 100,000 gallons, will be included in the sale.

LOCATION.

THE GERKE RANCH is situated in Tehama and Butte counties. The California and Oregon Railroad traverses the eastern boundary for a distance of five miles, the Sacramento river bounding the west side. On the north flows Deer creek, which contains sufficient water to irrigate 50,000 acres; and the water right will be secured to every purchaser. The river is navigable to the farm at all seasons of the year.

HOMES,

To those seeking homes, this farm presents unusual attractions of soil, climate and location. The frost and drought which has been almost universally disastrous the present year has not injured the crops or vineyards in the least.

One hundred and fifty families can make themselves comfortable homes here.

Sale on Ranch, Sept. 7, 1875,

(FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER.)

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty-five per cent. cash; balance in one, two, three, four and five years at 10 per cent. per annum.

Land may be purchased at private sale until the day of public sale.

TITLE, U. S. PATENT.

An Excursion Train will run from Sacramento City to the Ranch on the day of sale.

For further information apply to
DR. J. S. CAMERON,
Red Bluff, Tehama County, Cal.

GEORGE HAMLIN,
414 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.,

J. H. CARROLL,
77 Front Street, Sacramento.

Or to **HENRY GERKE,** on the Ranch.

VINA, May 1, 1875. my21-td

Hair at Less than San Francisco Prices!

MRS. E. DAVIDSON,

Dealer in Human Hair, Switches, Curls and Puffs, will match any shade of Hair; also, a complete assortment of Imitation Hair, Combings, Curls and all kinds of

Hair dressed in any style desired

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE!

LADIES' SHAMPOOING DONE

☞ A general assortment of Fancy Goods, Chromos, Brackets, Infants' Wardrobes, Ladies' Underwear, etc., etc.

Agent for Davis' Sewing Machine.

☞ STAMPING DONE FOR ALL KINDS OF EMBROIDERY, ETC.

AT LADIES' BAZAAR,

POSTOFFICE BLOCK, WOODLAND.

jy2-3m

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL!

Has changed proprietors. Messrs. COOTES & LANKTREE will run this hotel

On the European Plan!

Messrs. COOTES & LANKTREE, who are well and favorably known throughout the State as first-class hotel men, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assure their guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland.

jy25 COOTES & LANKTREE.

$25 to $50 per day

Can actually be made with the GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGUR! We mean it and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. Our Augers are worked entirely by horse power, and will bore at the rate of twenty feet per hour. It bores full size wells, and of any depth required. It will bore in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate and hardpan; and we make the best of wells in quicksand.

☞ Good active agents wanted in every State and county in the United States. Send for our illustrated catalogue, terms, figures, etc., proving our advertisement *bona fide*, Address

Great Western Well Augur Co.
Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa.

☞ State in what paper you saw this advertisement. jy9-8t

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL!

Cor. K and 7th Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

This old, well-known and popular house has recently been refitted and

Furnished in the Most Elegant Style.

jy18-3m A. SITES, MANAGER.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I have consented to be a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Yolo County for the ensuing term.

jy9 **GEO. J. LUCAS.**

FOR SHERIFF.

W. J. CLARK,

Of Antelope,

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, has consented to be a candidate before the Democratic Convention of Yolo County for the nomination of Sheriff. ap23-td

FOR ASSESSOR,

ROBERT MARDERS,

Of Capay, announces himself as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Yolo County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention. ap23-td

GOGINGS'

FAMILY MEDICINES

TRY THEM.

Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium, for the Blood.

Syrup Hoarhound Compound for Coughs and Colds.

California Rheumatic Cure Warranted to Cure.

Ague and Liver Pills, for all Billious Complaints.

Iron Tonic Bitters, for Debility and Loss of Appetite.

LINIMENT, for all kinds of Pain, etc.,

Blanc de Lis, for the Complexion and Teeth, famous for its Innocence and Beauty.

Poison Oak Ointment, a Sure Cure.

Magic Powder, for Sore Lips, Galls on Horses, Etc.

Corn Cure, a Wonder to all who use it.

☞ The above preparations are made with much care out of the best material, from the most scientific formula known. A trial will convince all of their superiority over Eastern manufacturers.

PREPARED BY

R. E. GOGINGS,

SUCCESSOR TO H. BOWMAN,

262 J Street, SACRAMENTO.

jy9-3m

S. J. NATHAN & CO.,

POPULAR CLOTHIERS,

COR. K AND THIRD STS.,

SACRAMENTO,

ARE IN THE FIELD WITH A

Mammoth Stock

—OF—

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Embracing every variety of style and material

—IN—

Gents', Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING!

ALL OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Our Stock of Furnishing Goods was never more Complete than now.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN

FANCY SHIRTINGS.

A full line of Trunks, Satchels & Valises of best make.

We shall spare no effort to maintain a well-earned reputation for

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND REASONABLE PRICES!

As well as prompt and polite attention to the wishes of our customers.

S. J. Nathan & Co.,

my7-3m COR. K AND THIRD STS., Sign of the Drinking Fountain.

WOOLAND AGENCY

—OF THE—

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

HOME INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Losses Paid in Yolo Co: $12,676.36.

Patrons of this old established agency will please take notice that

J. L. SIMPSON, Esq.,

has been appointed agent for Woodland and vicinity, with full powers to issue and renew expiring policies without reference to San Francisco.

Managed by skillful and experienced underwriters, pursuing a prudent and conservative course, adhering to legitimate rules and practices, eschewing the tendency to recklessness which has been developed of late years, through too great eagerness for business, on the part of young companies, the

Old Phœnix and Home!

steadily augment their strength, popularity and hold upon the confidence of the public.

We deal in reliable indemnity; not cheap insurance. jy9-3m

EAGLE MILLS,

Knights Landing.

ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.

These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Floar, Corn Meal,
Graham Flour, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to

GRIST WORK,

Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed,

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. jy23-3m

Certificate of Copartnership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, CHARLES F. REED, residing at the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, and JOHN W. SNOWBALL, residing at the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, and MIFFLIN E. CLOWE, residing in the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, in the State of California, do hereby certify and declare that we have organized and formed ourselves into a copartnership, and we covenant and agree each with the other, to be copartners for the purpose of carrying and conducting the business of Grain Merchants, in buying, selling, storing and shipping, and doing a general Grain business in the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, State of California, under the firm name and style of CHARLES F. REED & CO.

That the principal place of business of said copartnership is situated at the Town of Knights Landing, County of Yolo, and State aforesaid.

That the names of all the persons interested as partners in such business are above stated, and signed hereto, and that such partnership will continue and be in force until further notice by us.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this Twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1875.

CHAS. F. REED, [SEAL.]
J. W. SNOWBALL, [SEAL.]
M. E. CLOWE. [SEAL.]

Duly acknowledged before H. M. HOYT, Justice of the Peace, June 24th, 1875.

(Indorsed) Filed June 24th, 1875.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

jy9-5t

Probate Notice.

Estate of John Dennis, deceased.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN DENNIS, deceased.

It appearing to the Judge of said Court, by the Petition this day presented and filed by A. C. RUGGLES, the Administrator of the Estate of JOHN DENNIS, deceased, praying for an order of sale of Real Estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the Real Estate to pay the debts against deceased and the family allowance, debts and expenses of administration.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on SATURDAY, the SEVENTH day of AUGUST, A.D. 1875, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, at the Court House in the County of Yolo, to show cause why an Order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this Order be published at least four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in said Yolo County.

Dated, July 6th, 1875.

J. A. HUTTON, Probate Judge.

Attest: A true copy of the original.
[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

jy9-5t

Probate Notice.

Estate of Wm. M. Jackson, deceased.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of WM. M. JACKSON, Deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for Proving Will, etc.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, made on the 22d day of July, A.D. 1875, notice is hereby given, that MONDAY, the NINTH day of AUGUST, A.D. 1875, at One o'clock P.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House, in the said County of Yolo, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said WM. M. JACKSON, deceased, and for hearing the application of CATHERINE JACKSON for the issuance to her of Letters Testamentary; when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, July 22d, 1875.

jy23-3t D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

Notice to Settlers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described Township Plats were filed in the Register's Office on the 24th of May, 1875:

Amended Township 16 N., 1 East.
Township 12 N., 3 West.

Settlers upon lands in the above described townships are hereby notified to file their Declaratory Statements in the Register's Office at Marysville, within three months from the date of filing said plat in this office, the time prescribed by law, otherwise their rights may be forfeited.

H. B. AYER, Register.
L. T. CRANE, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Marysville, Cal., May 24th, 1875. my28

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND

Prior to July 7th, 1874.

ON THE ROAD FUND

Prior to February 6th, 1872, and Warrant No. 1778, registered February 6th, 1872.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND

Prior to September 7th, 1873.

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer Yolo Co.
Woodland, July 22d, 1875. jy23-3t

DESIRABLE RANCH

OF 160 ACRES

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale his farm of 160 acres of good land, situated three miles north of Cacheville, on reasonable terms.

His reason for selling is that he is *Totally Blind* and cannot manage it himself, and therefore wishes to be relieved from the necessary cares of farming life.

The ranch is well fenced, with comfortable Dwelling, Barn, Granary and other outbuildings necessary for a farm.

PRICE, $6,000.

TERMS—One-half down, the balance can remain as long as desired at one per cent. per month interest, secured by mortgage on the place.

References: Carey Barney, Woodland; A. Griffith, Cacheville.

je11-2m LOPEZ SANTOS, Proprietor.

SACRAMENTO

DYEING AND SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

JACOB LANG,

206 J Street,

BET. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH, SACRAMENTO.

Dyeing and Cleaning of all kinds of Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods. Kid Gloves and Feathers Cleaned and Dyed after a new process, without smell. Blankets and Furs Cleaned. A specialty—GENTS' CLOTHING CLEANED AND DYED. The color guaranteed not to rub off from white material.

MRS. OGBURN,

jy9-3m AGENT IN WOODLAND.

CAPITAL HOTEL

To Rent, Lease, or for Sale!

This well-known and popular Hotel, the best located and most commodious house in

WOODLAND,

County seat of Yolo County, a flourishing and prosperous town of from three to four thousand inhabitants, is offered for sale, or will be rented or leased for a term of years, if taken immediately.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Inquire of or address the undersigned at the Hotel.

A. S. HOUSE, Proprietor.

WOODLAND, July 15th, 1875. jy16

SELLING OUT

—AND—

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!

The undersigned will sell off their entire stock of Tinware, Stoves, Water Pipes, etc., etc., at the lowest possible rates, as they desire to close out the stock as soon as possible for cash, and retire from the business.

The BUILDING AND LOT will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply at the Store.

All parties indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle immediately.

je5-tf ROSENKRANS & KUHN.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, July 30th, 1875.

CAL. P. R. R. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M. Passenger.	Freight.	P.M. Passenger.
Going South..	6:20	6:50	3:45
" North..	11:44	9:33	8:49

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Passenger.	Passenger.
Going South..11:29 A.M.	Going North..5:09 P.M

Train leaving Woodland at 11:44 A.M. connects with Boat at Knight's Landing for Colusa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Town and County Matters

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

—AND—

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held in Woodland, July 12th, 1875, it was ordered that Primary Elections be held in the several precincts in Yolo County on

SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1875,

To elect Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Woodland on

MONDAY, the 2d day of August, next,

At One o'clock P.M., to nominate a full County Ticket for County Officers, and appoint Seven Delegates to the Judicial Convention; and transact such other business as may be necessary and proper.

All legal voters who are opposed to the corrupt measures of the present Administration and will pledge themselves to support the regular nominees of the Democratic Party at the next election shall be entitled to vote at said Primary Election.

The Primaries shall be held at each of the Precincts of the County, and the Polls shall be opened at Two o'clock P.M., and remain open during the day. Each precinct is entitled to the following number of Delegates, based upon the vote cast for the Hon. J. M. Kelley for the Assembly at the last general election, giving one vote for the Precinct and one for every 25 votes, and one for a fraction of 25 over 12 votes.

Woodland, 12 delegates; polling place, at the Town Hall.
Fairview, 2 delegates; at School House.
West Cottonwood, 3 delegates: at Wood's Store.
East Grafton, 6 delegates; at Union Hotel.
South Putah, 2 delegates; at R. S. Carey's.
East Cottonwood, 4 delegates; at Haines' Store.
Merritt, 2 delegates; at School House.
North Grafton, 2 delegates; at Dunnigan's.
Cachevville, 2 delegates; at Campbell's Hotel.
West Grafton, 3 delegates; at Weyand's.
North Putah, 5 delegates; at Justice O'Neal's Office.
Buckeye, 5 delegates; at Robert Daniel's.
Washington, 5 delegates; at Green's Hotel.

The Democratic voters assembled are authorized to appoint the officers of the Primaries.

JASON WATKINS, Chairman.
R. M. HUSTON, Secretary *pro tem.*
Dated, July 12th, 1875. jy16-td

GRAND OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERT.—Miss Fannie Marston is announced to give one of her grand concerts at Central Hall in this place to-morrow (Saturday) evening. With a few others we had the privilege of listening to a rehearsal by Miss Marston on Wednesday evening, and we feel it due to her to state that she is a lady of extraordinary musical culture and proficiency, possessing a voice of charming sweetness, with such power and scope as are very rarely exceeded. Indeed we may say with entire safety that Miss Marston's singing is far superior to any we have ever heard in Woodland. This favorable mention is not designed as a mere newspaper puff, but is a simple and truthful tribute to real merit. And we desire to have our people enjoy, on Saturday evening, the rich treat that is in store for them. Miss Marston is the lady who led the singing at the Fourth of July celebration in San Francisco with such decided success. The press of the State speak in highest terms of praise of her concerts.

STATE MEETING.—The annual State Meeting of the Christain Church for 1875 will be held on the ranch of Mr. C. Nelson, two miles north of Woodland and half a mile west of the railroad in a very pleasent locality, commencing Friday, Oct. 1st, at 11 A.M. Arrangements will be made so that persons coming on the cars from a distance can get off opposite the grounds. The committee's circular informs us that ample tent room will be provided, and a free table furnished to supply the wants of the inner man, but it will be necessary for campers to bring their own bedding with them.

LOSS BY FIRE.—On Monday last a tramp who was passing that way lit a fire to cook a chicken in Uncle Beamer's field just north of town. The fire spread in the dry grass till it communicated with several large piles of stove wood in the field and burned about 100 cords before it could be stopped. Loss $500. The fellow who caused it made himself very scarce.

WATER WORKS.—Mr. Peek has put in his new boiler and engine of thirty-horse power, by the aid of which he will be able to furnish an abundant water supply with greater rapidity than heretofore, as he can run two pumps whenever necessary. These improvements necessitate an outlay of over a thousand dollars.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT.—We present our readers with an extra DEMOCRAT SUPPLEMENT containing the excellent speech of Hon. J. K. Luttrell, delivered in Congress on the 27th of February, upon the infamous Force Bill, and trust every person into whose hands it may fall will give it a careful reading.

OBSTINATE.—A desperado who was arrested for fighting and ruffianly behavior generally at Winters the other day, named Mike Fenton, refuses to work in the Court House yard, so he has the pleasure wearing a pair of bracelets around his ankles and standing on exhibition chained to a tree.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.—It will be seen by official announcement that Dr. Shorb and Col. Stuart Taylor, both of San Francisco, will speak to the people at Woodland on Thursday evening August 5th.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.—Mr. Coots has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Exchange Hotel and will hereafter conduct it as sole proprietor.

TRELLISES, for flowers and vines, at the Postoffice.

Yolo County Assessment.

The following is a summary of the assessment of property in Yolo County for the current year, as taken from the books of the County Assessor, and kindly furnished for the DEMOCRAT by Deputy Assessor John Pendegast:

REAL ESTATE.

Grade.	No. of Acres.	Average Value.	Total Value.
1	237,271	$2 56	$609,150
2	77,818	7 45	595,735
3	85,792	14 20	1,217,722
4	66,844	30 94	2,070,434
	467,725		4,493,041

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Kind.	No.	Average Value	Total Value.
Bonds			$ 500
Money			132,582
Mortgages			555,476
Other solvent debts			383,864
Water Craft			3045
Merchandise			173,425
Wagons	1518	$68 13	103,420
Harness			14,474
Libraries			2090
Farming Utensils			388,163
Horses, Thoroughbred	15	183 33	2750
Horses, American	2029	72 00	146,086
Horses, Half-breed	3007	35 68	107,295
Colts	1317	24 53	32,314
Cows, Thoroughbred	5	68 00	340
Cows, American	3025	27 36	82,782
Cows, Mixed	413	25 43	10,505
Calves	1810	8 39	15,195
Stock Cattle	3309	12 98	42,963
Beef Cattle	107	20 71	2216
Goats	14	6 00	84
Sheep, Graded	1828	4 02	7351
Sheep, Common	74,638	1 97	147,030
Lambs	2425	1 20	2925
Jacks	7	140 71	985
Mules	829	55 11	46,700
Hogs	13,135	3 20	42,001
Butter			200
Bee Hives	186	2 18	406
Grain (tons)	1714	22 50	38,720
Hay (tons)	128	11 09	1420
Wool (lbs.)	14,800	12	1720
Watches	274	36 89	10,110
Jewelry			1565
Furniture			72,202
Fixtures of Stores, etc			6175
Musical Instruments			11,545
Wines (gallons)	10,402	12	1264
Liquors			10,850
Poultry (dozen)	1747	3 73	6530
Firearms			6516
Lumber			15,000
Wood (cords)	3920	2 74	10,753
Machinery			50,921
Railroad Rolling Stock			55,133

TOTALS.

Real Estate	$4,493,041
Improvements thereon	650,331
Town Lots	337,425
Improvements thereon	400,275
Improvements assessed to persons other than the owners of the land	20,870
Personal Property	2,027,155
Total value of all property	$8,628,097

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS ON THE SAME PASTURE.—A mare mule, the property of DuBose Bros., died on the 23d of July, aged 28 years. Said animal was foaled in 1847, in the State of Illinois; was one of a team of six which crossed the plains in 1851, arriving in Sacramento City in July of that year; was then sold at the Horse Market, by auctioneer A. D. Rightmyre, to Thomas B. Woods. She was then placed upon the ranch now owned by the DuBose Bros., eight miles below Washington, in Yolo county, where she has since remained, preforming good service up to and including the day of her death, having made, annually, to Sacramento City, over one hundred trips.

WHAT BEAUTIFUL PICTURES! Like Parian! Like Pictures on wax! Nothing has been made like them since the Lost Arts. The Lovewells make them at the tent.

DECLINES.—Mr. Wigginton, Democratic nominee for Congress in the 4th District, sent a challenge to Mr. Houghton, the Republican nominee, to canvass the District together, the former accepting the appointments already made for the latter by the Central Committee. But Mr. Houghton declined the challenge.

CLEARED UP.—The *Mail* has succeeded in seeing through the thick fog it imagined was hanging over our public school, and has come to the sensible conclusion that everything is lovely there and the teachers all well pleased.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. B. W. Stephens, of Buckeye, favored us the other day with a sample limb from his orchard. It was about three feet long and was literally covered with fruit—a tart, pleasent-tasted pear.

ONLY TWO BITS, for a box of that new style tinted note paper, with envelopes to match, at the Postoffice.

THE RAILROAD.—Mr. KNOX, one of the contractors for building the Cal. P. R. R. extension from this place northward, says he is making preparations to go ahead as soon as the right-of-way is secured.

VEHICLES AT AUCTION.—John Plumer will sell express wagons and buggies at auction as follows: At Diefendorff's August 5th, Colusa August 6th, and at Princeton August 7th.

FOR RENOMINATION.—L. Friel, County Surveyor, desires us to state that he will be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for nomination for County Surveyor.

PEOPLE HAVE COME a thousand miles, and had their pictures made at Lovewell's tent.

FOR SURVEYOR.—Mr. M. A. Nurse requests us to state that he will be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for nomination to the office of County Surveyor.

INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.—As will be seen by the call in this paper, the Independent County Convention will be held on Saturday next, August 7th.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.—The *Mail* says A. C. Turner, of Knight's Landing, will be a candidate for Assessor before the Independent Convention. We doubt it very much.

CITY CARRIAGE.—John Marty has become proprietor of a city carriage and advertises that he will carry passengers to any part of the city for 25 cents each.

GOOD CIGARS, $1 50 a box, at the Postoffice.

Board of Supervisors.

Board met July 26th, members all present. We append a summary of their action:

An order was passed changing the polling place of Buckeye precinct to the town of Winters.

J. C. Ball and Carey Barney were appointed Commissioners for Yolo county to effect a compromise with Adam See for right of way on line of Putah Cañon road.

Hearing of petition for appointment of Commissioners of Assessment for Reclamation District No. 108 came up, A. H. Rose and Wm. Blanding appearing for the Trustees, and George Cadwalder on the part of protestants. After argument by counsel the matter was taken under advisement by the Board till following day, when the matter again coming up, the Board decided to deny the prayer of the petitioners.

Bids having been invited for printing the Great Register for Yolo county, proposals were made as follows: Wagstaff & Sharp, $15 per page; Wm. Saunders, $13 per page. There are to be 100 names to the page—450 copies of the book to be furnished. Contract awarded to Wm. Saunders for $13 per page, gold coin.

Board adjourned till August 9th.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR AUGUST.—We doubt if these vacation-days yield any pleasure to the young readers of *St. Nicholas* greater than that of this magazine. No monotony is so fixed but it will vanish before this monthly novelty. *St. Nicholas* wears always the jolly face which the good Saint whose name it bears puts on during the holidays. It brings us this month a series of excellent contributions, all interesting and some of them pleasantly suggestive. "The Cruise of the Crusoe," for instance, hardly needs illustration, yet it has six characteristic and familiar scenes in pencil. There is an interesting paper on Umbrellas; "A Gunpowder Plot" is the story of an assault upon a hornets' nest; Rose Terry Cook gives us a controversy in rhyme; besides all this, there are stories by Helen C. Weeks and Emily Huntington Miller, a paper on the collection and preservation of "Seaweeds;" a description of "A Boarding-School in 1570;" and "The Pine-stick Doll," with its beautiful illustration—the frontispiece of the number. "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" is still as wise and witty as ever; "Hans, the Small Esquimaux," with its picture, is terrifying to the little fur-clad northerners.

A RARE CHANCE.—A. Kiersky offers his store for sale; doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Family rooms connected with store.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Hon. James A. Johnson made a speech in this place on Saturday evening last, and was listened to with marked attention by a large crowd. He proved his positions by documents and figures as he went along. One point made with telling effect was, that under the most extravagant Democratic Administration that was ever in power in this country—that of James Buchanan—it cost to run the government sixty millions a year, and now, equally a time of peace and prosperity, it costs seven hundred millions a year. So much for the difference between Democratic and Republican management. Mr. Johnson was followed by Major Ellis, who drew a true picture of the Radical and Independent parties—they are one and the same thing—and showed the necessity of voting the Democratic ticket if good government is desired. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the success of the Democracy.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.—The great Independent, Hon. John F. Swift, flaunted it here in Woodland last night to a very thin audience, who appeared to be sorely disappointed. He admitted that the best regulator of railroad charges was competition. It was remarkable that Mr. Swift is very much such a man in *shape* as Hon. Freeman, who was chairman of the meeting. The whole thing was flat, stale and unprofitable.

THE MOST DURABLE and best picture ever made—Lovewell's, at the tent.

NEW PATENTS.—Through dispatches to Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, S. F., we receive the following advance list of U. S. Patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, viz: F. B. Alderson, San Jose, Cal., newspaper file; R. Bragg, S. F., gong attachment for engine houses; E. Hichman, Red Bluff, Cal., flour clamp; G. W. White, S. F., ore concentrator; A. Goodnough and T. S. Drennan, Portland, Oregon, reciprocating churn.

BUCKEYE P. M.—We notice among the new Postmasters appointed, the name of Robert A. Daniels, for Buckeye, Yolo county, Cal.

FOR SALE CHEAP, a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, at the Postoffice.

WILL TRY AGAIN.—J. I. Underhill will come before the Democratic County Convention as a candidate for County Surveyor.

SCHOOL OPENING.—Both the college and public school will open on the 16th of August—two weeks from Monday next.

TWO, three, four or six cigars for 25 cts, at the Postoffice.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKING.—Hon. A. A. Sargent is announced to speak in Woodland on Tuesday evening August 10th.

GOOD COMB, for a bit, at the Postoffice.

BEHIND THE COUNTER AGAIN.—Mr. A. G. Read is now engaged in assisting Mr. Lewald to dispose of his stock, which he has determined to close out as rapidly as possible. Read is just the man to do it and do it properly.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of California, in State Convention assembled, in compliance with usage, do assert the following principles as the basis of their political action, and pledge the candidates about to be nominated to their hearty support.

We declare: First—That we are opposed to the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Administration in the domestic affairs of the States, by which one portion of the Union is ground with taxation to keep another portion of the Union in bankruptcy and servitude.

Second—We condemn the Republican party not only for its contempt of constitutional obligations, but for its extravagant, partisan and corrupt administration of the Federal Government; for the perversion of the functions of the latter to enrich great corporations at the expense of the public, for the jobbery and frauds which have brought reproach upon Democratic institutions, for the Sanborn and Jayne frauds, for the infamous Washington Ring, for the back pay steal, the iniquities of the protective system, the curse of inconvertible paper money, the nepotism of the President, for its disgraceful diplomatic service and unfit appointments, for its attempt to pass an unconstitutional force bill, which was fortunately frustrated by the determined front of the Democratic minority in both houses of Congress, and for a catalogue of other enormities which have rendered that organization offensive even to the mass of those who were once its supporters.

Third—That now as in all past periods we are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution and against the exercise of doubtful powers, in favor of limiting the powers of legislative bodies, in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and a currency convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder, against the profligate and wasteful system of local improvements by the Federal Government, and in favor of reducing the expenditures of the State Governments, and of the counties and towns, and the salaries of officials, which have been largely increased since the State election of 1871.

Fourth—That the school system and fund of this State are under the guarantee of the Constitution as inviolable, and we are opposed to any diversion of the fund to any purposes except those ordained by the Constitution.

Fifth—We assert the traditional policy of the Democratic party in declaring it is the right and duty of the Legislature to regulate corporations, whether railway, gas, telegraph, water or otherwise; to limit their charges in the interest of the public, and to compel them to serve all citizens without discrimination, and at reasonable rates, and that when they refuse to do so, we recognize the right and declare the intention of making them do so, and we further assert it to be the duty of the Government to preserve the waters of the State for irrigation and other public uses instead of premitting them to be made the means of extortion and monopoly.

Sixth—That the Democratic party has no occasion to make any new departure or declaration of opposition to the system of subsidies, when we recall the fact that it is to a Democratic State Administration that this State owes its deliverance from this oppressive, unjust and corrupting system.

Seventh—That we are in favor of calling a Convention of delegates elected by the people to amend the Constitution of the State, as the only mode of creating a system of Government at once harmonious and efficient, and are therefore opposed to the amendments to the Constitution, which are to be submitted to the vote of the people at the ensuing election.

Eighth—That the time-honored doctrine of local self-government is sufficient when properly administered to afford an effective remedy for the evils now caused by Chinese labor and the presence among us of an inferior race, detrimental to our moral and physical health; that in the interests of all classes in California, especially that of the white working people, we demand such amendment to the Burlingame treaty as shall reduce it to a mere commercial convention.

Ninth—That we condemn the doctrine whereby the power of the State to prevent the importation to our shores of degraded persons for immoral purposes has been denied!

Tenth—That we favor the speedy completion of a transcontinental railway on the Thirty-second Parallel, subject to such limitations by the Federal and State Governments as shall protect the rights of the people.

Eleventh—That we are in favor of equal taxation, and any departure from this principle or any system of taxation which imposes a double tax upon the same object is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and unjust to the best interests of the State.

Twelfth—That all legislation intended to regulate the social habits and customs of the people, so long as those habits and customs do not interfere with the welfare of society at large, and all legislation of the character known by the general name of Prohibitory Law is opposed to the principles of the Democratic party, and is calculated to promote a pretense of social morality, rather than a well-founded system of public order and decency.

Thirteenth—That we invite the hearty co-operation of all persons, whatever may have been their past political affinities, to unite with us in carrying out the principles herein enunciated.

Fourteen—That we condemn, as subversive of the rights of the people and ruinous to the best interests of the State, the policy of permitting the lands of the State to become a monopoly in the hands of a few at the expense of the many, and we hereby pledge the Democratic party to the correction of this giant evil.

BORN.

In Woodland, July 25th, to the wife of J. J. Ammons, a Son.

DIED.

In Kirkville, Sutter County, July 29th, James Cummings, aged 30 years.

The Public Confidence Well Placed.

Although the world has been seeking specifics for disease for many centuries, few indeed have been found. Prominent among these few is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which years ago received the endorsement of the medical profession, and was hailed by press and public as the great renovant and preventive of the age. And with good reason, since to the weakened stomach it gives strength, to the torpid liver activity, to the disordered bowels regularity, and to the shaken nervous system firmness and tone. Under its benignant influence healthful vigor returns to the debilitated and wasted frame, the flaccid muscles become compact, the wan aspect of ill health is replaced by a look of cheerfulness, the mind ceases to despond, and flesh is developed upon the attenuated frame. There is no exaggeration in this statement. It is as true as that the system is subject to disease. Were proofs required to substantiate the reality of the comprehensive effects of the Bitters, there is probably not in existence a medicine in favor of which such a mass of concurrent testimony, from the most respectable sources, could be adduced. But the efficacy of the nation's alterative and invigorant has been a matter of universal knowledge too long to need any such corroboration. The fact that it has the largest sales in those portions of the North and South American Continents, Mexico and the West Indies, in which atmospheric influences prejudicial to health exist, proves what confidence is felt in its remedial and protective virtues. In localities where fevers of an intermittent type prevail, especially, it has come to be regarded as an indispensable necessity. jy2

THE NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—Presidential Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1875. Messrs. Helphenstine & Bentley—Gents: For the past seven years my wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism, which at times assumed a very malignant form, and for days and nights deprived her of rest. Several months ago our attention was called to DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, and after giving it a trial, using three bottles in all, she was freed from pain and a permanent cure effected. I am glad to be able to make the above statement in reference to your wonderful remedy, three bottles of which will, in my opinion, cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Yours truly, WM. H. CROOK, Executive Clerk to President Grant. H. C. KIRK & CO., Wholesale Agents, Sacramento Cal. jy1-3m

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.

COR. J. & SECOND STREETS,

SACRAMENTO,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Steam Engines,

AND MILL AND MINING TOOLS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE

in every department, and our prices as low as any house in the State for the same class of goods. We handle none but what we know to be FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES, and always keep the latest improved Machines, which are known to be good and preferable to the older styles.

MOWERS!

We introduce to the Farmers of the Pacific Coast, for the season of 1875, the celebrated

"Meadow King" Mower.

This Machine we have selected from among some twenty-five machines inspected personally by our Manager last Fall throughout the Eastern States, and we find it to possess the great features most needed in California and Nevada, viz., Simplicity, Strength and Durability.

While it possesses all the good features of the "Buckeye," it has some others that make it far superior; and we feel confident in introducing it that we will meet the want of all Farmers for the BEST MACHINE for the least money. It is not a new and untried machine, but one which has stood high throughout the East for the last seven years. ☞ Send for special circular.

HEADERS!

We shall have for 1875 the

Genuine Haines' Header.

Improved especially for us, and would ask all desiring to purchase to look at once before doing so. It will well pay them to do it.

TAYLOR'S WHEEL RAKES,
BUCKEYE SELF-DUMPING WHEEL RAKE,
REVOLVING RAKES,
(WILCOX & BARNES.)

THRESHERS and ENGINES.

GOLD MEDAL SEPARATORS,
GAAR, SCOTT & CO'S
PORTABLE ENGINES.

We introduced these Separators and Engines in California, during the season of 1873, and with unprecedented success. In every case they gave the best of satisfaction, and were shown to be far superior to the machines before used—doing better work, cleaning the grain better, and saving more than the even so called "Standard" machines of the Coast. The Engines were shown to possess great power, and to be much easier to handle, and better in every way. For 1875 we offer them, with all the necessary improvements to fully adapt them to the Coast, as Machines superior to any other. ☞ Send for Special Circular.

Vibrator Threshers,
Pitts' Horse Powers,
Carey Horse Powers,
Tread Horse Powers,
Self-Feeders for Threshers.

MOLINE WIND-MILLS!

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

The "TRADE ENGINE."

WAGONS!

We are Sole Agents for California and Nevada for the Celebrated

"Schuttler Wagons"

—AND THE—

"Challenge Spring Wagon!"

WHICH HAVE NO SUPERIORS.

☞ We solicit orders from all wanting our goods, assuring them of fair prices, good goods and liberal terms.

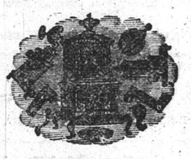
MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.
ap2is6m

WE STILL LIVE!

F. M. HALL,

One door West of Express Office,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,



Manufacturer —OF— And Dealer —IN—

ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

ALL GOODS IN HIS LINE,

Consisting in part of

STOVES,

RANGES,

PUMPS, PIPE OF ALL KINDS,

HOSE,

BRASS GOODS,

Fruit Cans and Fruit Jars,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT

—IN A—

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing and Job Work. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. my3

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

DALE & CO.,

PIONEER MUSIC STORE,

NO. 185 J ST., SACRAMENTO,

AGENTS FOR THE

KNABE PIANO FORTES

—AND THE—

Prince's Organs.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ACCORDEONS!

New Music received every day. Instruments Tuned and Repaired. Zephyr Wools and Embroideries. Toys and Fancy Goods in great variety.

Berlin Wool!

FIFTEEN CENTS PER FULL OUNCE!

—WITH—

BETTER SHADES,
BETTER WEIGHT,
BETTER QUALITY

Than can be had anywhere else. jel5-2m

Announcement!

THE FOLLOWING LIST

—OF—

CHOICE GOODS

CAN BE FOUND AT

A. NICKELSBURG & BROS.

JUST RECEIVED

—FOR THE—

SUMMER

TRADE.

Plain Organdies,
Striped Organdies,
Figured Organdies,
Lace Organdies,
Figured Lace Organdies,
Flowered Lace Organdies,

Striped Piquets,
Figured Piquets,

MARSEILLES,

Victoria Lawns,
Bishop Lawns,
Linen Lawns,

Swiss,
Mull,
Tarlatans,
Jackonets,
Nainsooks,

ENGLISH LONGCLOTH!

Striped Nainsook,
Checked Nainsook,
Figured Nainsook,

Dress Linens,
Coating Linens,

Grass Cloth,
Grenadines,
Summer Poplins,
Pure Laces,
Imitation Laces,

Lace Curtains,
Embroideries,
Insertions,
Tuckings,
Puffings,
Flutings,

RUFFLINGS,
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS,

Hamburg Laces!

Plain Shetland Shawls,
Shetland Shawls with Figures,
Shetland Shawls, Fancy Borders
Shetland Breakfast Shawls,
Fancy Spring Shawls,
San Francisco Trade Parasols,

Fancy Flowered Ribbons,
Fancy Flowered Neckties,

Sash Ribbons,
Grenadine Scarfs,
Night Gowns,
Chemises,
Tucked Shirts,

Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Infants' Embroidered Vests,
Marseilles Hats,
Marseilles Bonnets,
Misses' and Infants' Fancy Cotton Hose,

All colors of Chambrey,
All colors of Chambrey Lawn,
All colors of French Cambric,

—AND A—

WELL SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

LADIES' KID AND LISLE GLOVES.

☞ We respectfully submit the above to the inspection of the Public.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
ap30-3m

Grand Opening

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER

IMPORTATIONS

—AT THE—

White House

A. ALEXANDER

Begs to call the attension of Customers and the Public generally to one of the Most Attractive Stocks

—OF—

SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods

Ever displayed in Woodland, comprising the

LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

Silks,
French Dress Goods,
Shawls,
English Dress Goods,
Persian Dress Goods,

MALTESE SUITING,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

A. ALEXANDER

—AT THE—

White House

Specially invites the generous public to examine his Fine Selected Stock of

Boys' Clothing,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIALTY:

CALIFORNIA CUSTOM-MADE

Ladies' and Children's

SHOES,

—AND—

Men's and Boys' French Calf

BOOTS!

A. ALEXANDER'S WHITE HOUSE.

jy26

1875. FOR THE 1875.

SUMMER

SEASON.

We have just received a Beautiful Stock of

NEW

Dress Goods,

BATISTES,

Linens, French & English Prints,

And a Full Line of

BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SUMMER SILKS,
POPLINS,

—ALSO.—

A Good Assortment of

LINEN SUITS,

THE BEST MADE GOODS IN THE MARKET!

S. LIPMAN & CO.,

139 J STREET, Corner Fifth,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

☞ Samples sent and orders promptly attended to. my7-3m

Fourth of July

Flags of All Kinds!

American Printed Cotton Flags 10 *cents to $4 per dozen*; 3x5 to 28x38 inches.

Bunting from 5 feet to 24 feet; also a large lot of Silk Flags!

Paper Lanterns, a fine assortment! all sizes and prices.

Fire Crackers and Torpedoes, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES,

DALE & CO.,

185 J ST., SACRAMENTO.

je18-tf

FURNITURE!

New Store---Complete Stock.

JOHN BREUNER,

Has just moved into his new and elegant establishment,

Nos. 166, 168 and 170 K Street,

SACRAMENTO,

The Finest Furniture Rooms, without exception, on the Pacific Coast, and has in stock a very large assortment of

FURNITURE and BEDDING!

To which he invites the attention of the people of Yolo County.

PRICES REASONABLE.

je18-3m

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, July 30th, 1875.

Nearing Home.

"Nearing home!" how sweet the message
Falls upon the Christian's ear;
How the weary heart rejoices,
As "redemption draweth near."

"Nearing home!" yes, we are nearing
Eden's ever blooming shore,
Where the weary, storm-tossed pilgrim
Soon shall rest for evermore.

Nearing fast the golden city
And the beauteous crystal sea;
Nearing, too, the gushing fountain,
And the fruit of life's fair tree.

Yes! the land is surely nearing,
Home is almost reached at last;
Let us then be nothing fearing,
Soon our sorrows will be past.

Earthly friends may try to charm us,
Gold may glitter in our sight;
But a fairer world's before us,
In God's everlasting light.

Oh! I love the coming kingdom,
And the King that soon will reign;
And I wish to be a subject,
In a country free from pain.

Day by day my path grows brighter,
Glory beams almost in sight;
My poor heart grows each day lighter,
As I near the portal bright.

Thanks to thee, O loving Saviour,
For the peace that reigns within;
Keep, oh, keep me by thy favor,
Pure and spotless, free from sin.

General Items.

The workmen in the San Fernando tunnel, Southern Pacific Railroad, have struck an oil spring.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest's suit against the estate of Edwin Forrest is settled, she receiving $95,000 and relinquishing dower.

B. P. Davis tapped a bee tree last week, near Dixon, Solano County, and took therefrom sixty pounds of pure white-comb honey.

Of the 223,000 headstones to mark the resting-place of the Union soldiers in national cemeteries, 195,000 are for graves of the unknown.

Granice has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, for killing Madden, at Merced, last winter, and doomed to State prison for life.

The campaign was formally opened by the Democrats of Ohio, at Gallipolis, on the 21st. Speeches were made by Governor Allen, and Senator Thurman.

The list of German exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition has been officially closed. Those who intend to exhibit in the Art Department is 800.

Talent in journalism is gradually commanding a higher rate of remuneration. Whitelaw Reid receives $12,500 a year as editorial manager of the New York *Tribune*.

The death of Lady Jane Franklin, in London on the 17th, probably puts an end forever to all attemps to discover anything further regaring the loss of Sir John Franklin.

The Napa Branch Insane Asylum walls are almost complete. The third story is finished and half of the fourth. It is thought that all will be up this month except the towers.

The Dixon *Tribune* says Frienlander's agents have bought up nearly all the surplus wheat in that region, whether in sacks or in the field, at prices ranging from $1 60 to $1 70 per cental.

One million two hundred thousand pounds of honey from a single county seems prodigious for an industry only about three years old. Yet this is what San Diego county claims.

There appears to be a complete split in the People's party of San Francisco, on the question of making nominations for local officers. The *Chronicle* heads one faction and the *Bulletin* the other.

Excluding California and many Southern sections, the fire losses in the United States during May were over $10,000,000, and during June over $6,000,000, or an average of $8,000,000 each month.

State Auditor Clinton, of Louisiana, in a State communication to Governor Kellogg, resigned his position, to take effect December 15th. He was entirely cleared by experts of any irregularity in his books.

It is said that the Japanese Government will expend $2,000,000 as their portion of our Centenial Exhibition, and that $50,000 are to be applied to transferring scientific improvements to their own country.

Assessor Hoyt, of Solano, estimates the population of that county at 20,000; the assessed value of real estate aggregates $5,711,798; improvements on the same $1,697,757; value of personal property, $5,884,530.

George Brown, the champion oarsman of America, died at his residence in Halifax (N. S.), July 8th at the age of thirty-six. Brown was, without doubt, the finest sculler ever born on the American continent.

The Central Pacific Railroad was assessed in Placer county at $12,000 per mile. The Company petitioned for a reduction to 7,500; but the Board of Equalization denied the petition, and the assessment stands at $12,000.

A terrific rain storm, accompanied with hail, recently visited the Swiss Canton of Geneva and French frontier. The hailstones were of unusual size, killing and wounding many persons, destroying crops, and damaging much valuable property.

There are 800 paper mills in the United States, with an invested capital of $40,000,000 and a total production of $70,000,000 per annum. These mills give employment to 20,000 people, whose earnings are estimated at $10,000,000 annually.

Rowell's Newspaper Directory has come out with statistics showing the number of Newspaper failures during the past year. It records the demise of one thousand journals, in that time, and the disappearance in their ruins of over $8,000,000.

The *Alta* calls him Farmer Phelps. He was at one time President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and pocketed $24,000 of the bonds voted by San Francisco to help build the Western Pacific. It is evident that he makes hay while the sun shines.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* receives daily reports of accessions to the Democratic ranks from every quarter of Ohio. Private letters and interviews with leading men convince that journal that the prospect was never better for a Democratic victory in that State.

A Washington special says there is much opposition among the Clerks to the political assessments levied by the Republican Congressional Committee. They amount so far to $100,000. They have doubts as to the honest distribution of the funds.

The Vacaville Railroad to Putah Creek has been delayed by the failure of the iron to arrive at the time it was expected. The bridge to span the Putah is now in course of construction. Trains will probably begin to run regularly over the road on the 15th of next month.

The *Bee*, speaking of Booth's anti-railroad speech in Sacramento, says: Ever since the Contract and Finance Committee took its trade away from his house opposition to the company had grown upon Mr. Booth until it has culminated in that sad and sorry spectacle we saw last night.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent writes, that it is estimated the races at Saratoga bring $700,000 00 a year into that village, and the pool-sales last season for the two meetings aggregated $1,050,000. During the races it is impossible for a late comer to get a room in a circuit of miles.

The following ladies have been nominated for County Superintendents of Public Schools: Miss Ellen Eudey in Inyo county; Mrs. Woodman in Butte; Miss Achaia Elkins in Marin; Mrs. Carrie Stanton in San Luis Obispo; Mrs. Virginia F. Russel in Santa Barbara; Mrs. D. Coleman in Shasta, and Mrs. Mary Sanborn in San Diego.

A somewhat singular discovery has just been made at Buckingham Palace. During some alterations, and while the workmen were engaged in pulling down a wall, a large quantity of valuable gold and silver plate, of about the time of George III., and supposed to be worth several thousand pounds, was discovered in a place of concealment.

It is stated that a new postal card is to be issued, which will be an improvement upon that now in use. The new card is to be a light gray with a new design printed in black ink. There will be no water-mark on the card, which is to be of higher finish than before. The Department reports the sale last year of 107,615,000 cards, as against 91,607,000 the year previous.

HURRY!

HURRY!

HURRY!

Great Excitement

—AT THE—

GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

GOODS & WARES

—FROM—

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

AUCTIONS!

Taking Advantage of the Recent Decline in Prices

—OF—

ALL KINDS OF GOODS!

We have bought until our stock is

TOO LARGE FOR THE SEASON.

We shall therefore offer, until further notice,

Our Entire Stock

—AT—

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

READ OUR PRICE LI T!

—AND THEN—

EXAMINE OUR GOODS,

And you will find them to be dirt cheap!

Dry Goods!

20 spools Brooks' & Coates' Spool Cotton for $1;
13 yards of best Merimac and Cocheco bordered Calico for $1;
8 yards of Canton Flannel for $1;
10 yards of Muslin for $1;
10 yards of good Crash for $1;
4 yards of White Flannel for $1;
4 yards heavy Kentucky Jean for $1;
8 yards Grass Linen for $1;
8 yards Bed Ticking for $1;
8 pair Ladies' Hose for $1;
10 Handkerchiefs for $1;
Ladies' Felt and Cassimere Skirts for $1.

LADIES'

Heavy Striped Shawls, $2.50,

All kinds of Dress Goods at 15 cents per yard;
Splendid Water-proof Goods at 75 cents per yard;
Black Alpaca, 25 to 37½ cents per yard, worth 75 cents;
Black gro grain Silk from $1.50 to $1.75.

Carpets and Oil Cloths!

Ingrain Carpets from 50 to 60 cents per yard;
Best 3-ply Carpets at $1.35 per yard;
Best Brussels Carpets at $1.25 per yard;
Oil Cloth at 50 cents per yard;
Matting at 20 cents per yard.

CLOTHING!

Men's Cassimere Suits from $10 to $15;
Men's Beaver Suits from $17 to $20;
Men's Cassimere Pants, from $1 to $5;
Men's Black and Brown Beaver Pants, $4 to $5;
Men's White Shirts, from 75c to $1.50;
Men's Under Shirts and Drawers, 37c to $1.00;
Boys' Suits, from $2 to $5;
Youth's Suits, from $5 to $10;
Boys' Pants, from $1 to $3.

BOOTS & SHOES!

Men's Boots from $2.50 to $5;
Boys' Boots, from $1 to $3;
Misses' and Children's Shoes from 50c to $1.25;

—AND A—

FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SHOES!

Crockery and Glassware,

NOTIONS, JEWELRY AND TOBACCO,

And everything sold at proportionately low prices.

BY FIRST CALLING AT THE

GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store,

Next Door to the Bank of Woodland,

You can save from 15 to 25 per cent. on everything you buy, and we are selling

CHOICE GOODS

At Less than any other house in the county.

OUR RULES ARE:

TREAT EVERYBODY WITH POLITENESS,

KEEP LOW PRICES!

NEVER OVERCHARGE,

Under any circumstances,

SELL AS LOW AS POSSIBLE!

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ Facts and Figures do not lie.

N.B.—Everyone buying goods to the amount of $20 will receive a present of a good Calico Dress.

Come and be convinced, and come early if you want to secure BARGAINS at the GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!

my31-3m GOSLINER & CO.

J. L. Simpson,

DRUGGIST,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

TOILET PERFUMES,

For the Handkerchief,

Hair Oils, Soaps, Hair Brushes,

ETC., ETC.

A FINE STOCK OF

School Books,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Glass, Cigars, Tobacco,

LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,

je19-3m WOODLAND.

LUMBER!

S. A. DAVIS. D. FRAZER.

Davis & Frazer,

(Successors to Ruggles & Davis,)

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the College,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

jy3-3m DAVIS & FRAZER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

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The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, made extensive repairs and improvements and put in new and improved machines with a view to establishing a

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And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Moldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

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At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

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All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

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ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

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Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

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DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

The Largest Assortment

—OF—

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Ever Seen in the Town of

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Consisting of everything kept in a General Merchandise Establishment, such as

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Between Fourth and Fifth,

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je6-3m

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 8. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875. NO. 37.

The Golden Side.

There is many a rest on the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would wake it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Nor an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then Heav'n blame for the tangled ends,
And sit to grieve and wonder.

Hiram Jenkins's Mistake.

BY CHARLES E. HURD.

Hiram Jenkins drove slowly up the hill road that led to the farm house of Deacon Bates. It was plain even to the casual observer that the errand he was bound upon was of no common importance. No man would have arrayed himself so gorgeously simply for the purchase of a tub of butter or a yoke of steers. His hair was in a state of distressing smoothness, and seemed almost a part of the glossy hat which covered it. His coat and pantaloons were marvels in their way, and his boots which had been most elaborately blackened, reflected back the rays of the setting sun in a manner perfectly blinding to the beholder. And yet, notwithstanding his superiority in all these respects to the lilies of the field, there was apparent in his actions a singular sort of nervousness, a trepidation almost, which rendered his appearance at once ridiculous and awkward. This tradition was in no wise lessened by the sudden vision of a red-headed urchin watching him from the barn door, and who as the team approached, with an ever-widening grin, sped off in the direction of the farm house and disappeared through the kitchen door. Hiram was conscious a minute afterwards of being the target for half a dozen pairs of eyes from the sitting room windows, and it required extraordinary strength of mind on his part to drive past the house to the shed where the horses of all visitors were hitched. There are few more awkward things to do than to get out or in a carriage when women are watching, and though Hiram had probably never thought of the fact before, he fully experienced its truth, as, endeavoring to spring gently from the buggy, his foot slipped on a wheel and he came down on his hands and knees in the dirt. His remarks as he scrambled to his feet were confined to one word, but that, though short, was the most expressive one in the English language.

"I'll have to go round to the barn pump and wash my hands before I go in," he said to himself. "I suppose they are having their fun out of me in the house now. Confound it, I wish I hadn't started."

As he passed the door of the horse barn, which was partly open, he heard the sound of voices. He listened, and his heart sank as he recognized the tones of his rival, Elnathan Rodgers.

"I want her bad," he was saying. "She just suits me. You can't always have her, you know, so you may as well call the thing settled."

"I don't know about that," answered the deacon doubtfully. "I always said, come what would, I wouldn't part with Jenny. But you hang on so, I don't know——"

"Say it's a bargain, deacon. I've thought it over a good while, and Jenny I must have. I'll treat her well, you may be sure of that."

The deacon hesitated, blew his nose, and finally said:

"She's got some little tricks that nobody knows nothing about but me, and I don't want to impose upon a neighbor."

"Oh, pshaw! that's only an excuse deacon. I'm willing to risk it."

"She kicked me in the stomach last winter, and bit little Sammy not more'n six weeks ago. I can show you the scar now."

"Great king!" thought Hiram, "and here I was going to pop the question this very night. Who ever would have thought it!"

"I'll take that out of her," said Elnathan, continuing the conversation. "If she so much as lifts her foot against me, I'll give her a licking that will last her a month."

"Lick!" ejaculated Hiram to himself, astonished beyond measure. "Lick Jenny Bates! Well, this goes ahead of anything I ever heard of. And the old man doesn't say a word! What next?"

A pause ensued, which was at last broken by the deacon:

"Well, if you must have her you must. I expect the old lady'll want something to say about it, though. She thinks as much of Jenny as I do. Won't you come into the house?"

"Not now. I've got to go down to the village before dark. I'll be around some time to-morrow."

Hiram Jenkins waited until he saw his successful rival climb the fence between the two farms. Then he deliberately unhitched his horse, got into his wagon, and drove off, never casting a look toward the window where the fair Jenny sat in watchful expectation. Not until he reached his own door, did he draw a long breath.

"It seems just like a dream, said he to himself, as he slowly unbuckled the harness. "To think of Jenny Bates kicking her own father and biting her little brother, and she looked as though butter wouldn't melt in her mouth! It's just as mean, though, in the deacon to lick, as it is for her to kick. The old hypocrite! Well, I must say, I'm mightily deceived in the Bateses. I s'pose Elnathan Rodgers feels cranky enough now he's got her. I just hope she'll just kick his head off. Lucky for me I overheard what I did."

Notwithstanding this self-gratulation, Hiram felt all the pains of disappointment and jealousy. He had not only lost his "girl," but he had been cut out in the most mortifying manner by a man he held in thorough contempt. He felt that even with what he now knew of Jenny's faults, if he could gain her hand he would carry her off in spite of his rival or the deacon either.

A week passed by, and Jenny was never out of Hiram's thoughts. One night he went to the village, and while there, standing in front of the post office, Elnathan Rodgers drove by the deacon's mare.

"I s'pose now he's got Jenny, he thinks he's got a right to the whole property," muttered Hiram. "I wish to gracious the old mare would put her foot through the dashboard!"

That night the singing school met at the Academy. Hiram came late. He used to sit with the tenors just behind Jenny Bates. Now he chose a different seat and tried to sing bass. He could not, however, help seeing Elnathan Rodgers pass peppermint losengers to Jenny, and also write something on the blank leaf of her singing book, which she read and answered.

"Of course he'll go home with her to-night," thought Hiram. "It'll be the first time I've missed it for a year. He's welcome, though."

All intermission he kept his seat, and pretended to be very busy looking for some tune in his singing book that refused to be found. Jenny did not look at him.

The doxology closed the school at last, and there was a grand bustling about the door, and an eager pushing among the young men to make sure of their favorites. Hiram was trying to make his way through the crowd, when he found himself at the elbow of Jenny Bates, and at the same moment the hated voice of Elnathan Rodgers was heard in the words:

"Shall I see you home to-night, Miss Bates?"

"No, sir," was the prompt answer. "I shall walk home alone."

Hiram was totally unprepared for this. "Perhaps it's one of her fits," he said to himself. "The deacon said she had 'em; that nobody knew but himself. I'm glad she mittened him, though."

The word mitten reminded Hiram that he had left both his books on his seat in the school-room, and he stepped back just as the candles were being put out.

"Here's Jenny Bates' singing book," he heard one boy say to another. "She went off in such a hurry to-night she forgot it."

"Give it to me," said Hiram, who remembered what had taken place that evening, and with eager look sought out the written message that had passed between Jenny and his rival. They were as follows:

"Tell your father he cheated me when I bought old Jenny. I thought by her name she must be good for something, but she kicks and bites ten times worse than he ever told me. I wish now I had spoken for the Jenny in the house instead of the one in the barn."

And the answer:

"I guess the horse is as good as you deserve. As for choosing betwixt the two you mentioned you won't be able to do that this year. You have got the only Jenny you can ever get from my father."

A light broke upon Hiram.

"Well, of all the infernal fools I ever heard of I am the biggest! A dog would have had more sense. It's not too late now, thank Heaven."

The departing crowd stared, as Hiram with the singing book in his hand, rushed down the stairs, two at a time, and up the road which led toward Deacon Bates'. If he was not too late he was nearly so, for Jenny was just opening the gate of the front yard.

"Stop, Jenny!" he exclaimed, panting for breath. "Here's your singing book. You left it on the seat. I tried to overtake you."

"You needn't have taken the trouble, Mr. Jenkins; I guess no one would have stolen it," said Jenny with a great display of dignity and making a show of going into the house.

"Don't, Jenny! Wait—wait just a minute. I know I've acted like a fool; but just let me explain."

Jenny hesitated a moment, made another start toward the door, then turned and went back to the gate where the discomfited Hiram stood waiting.

"Well," she said, in as freezing a tone as she could command.

"Now, don't look and talk that way, Jenny Bates. You know I would never have acted as I have, if I hadn't thought I had good reasons for it. I thought you were going to marry Elnathan Rodgers."

"What business had you to think any such thing?" asked Jenny, firing up. "A pretty explanation that is!" and again she turned away from the gate.

"Stop. Let me tell you. Can't you listen a minute?" said Hiram, in perspiration. He felt that there was no other way than to make a clean breast of it, and plunged into it at once. Word for word he related the conversation he had heard in the horse barn, and the effect it had upon him. He was deeply in earnest, and in closing, humbly appealed for forgiveness. He saw her tremble and cover her face. Poor girl, she pitied him! His heart rose, and his hand was upon the gate to open it, when a peal of laughter, louder and longer for being so long pent up, rang out upon the night air, almost startling Hiram out of his boots, and waking the deacon and his wife from a sound sleep in the front upper bed room.

Up went the window, and a night-capped head was thrust out, with a demand as to what was the matter. Still Jenny laughed, while Hiram stood silent by the gate, angry and ashamed, not knowing whether to advance or go back. At last Jenny found her voice.

"Go home, Hiram Jenkins," she said; "say your prayers and go to sleep, and if you want to say anything more to me, come up to-morrow evening after supper. But mind, don't you go listening to any more horse-barns on your way home," and she went off in another peal of laughter.

Hiram did not wait to say good-night. Whether he slept or said his prayers that night is not recorded, but it is an established fact that eight o'clock the next evening found him in Deacon Bates' parlor. The interview was long, and probably an interesting one, and its immediate result was that before Thanksgiving the deacon had neither a Jenny in the house nor in the stable.

That was years ago, and Hiram has since done the town some service as Selectman, and is likewise a Justice of the Peace. But in the midst of all his dignities and honors, if he ever insists upon having his own way, the threat of telling about the horse-barn brings him to terms at once. It is the one check to his independence—the magic charm by virtue of which Mrs. Hiram Jenkins wields the household sceptre.

Lincoln's Baker Story.

Colonel Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff during the late rebellion, was well known in Springfield, Illinois, and it was of him Mr. Lincoln used to tell the following story:

Colonel Baker was very courteous to ladies, always treating them with great politeness and attention. He was starting on a journey at one time, when a lady was placed in his care by an acquaintance. Now the colonel knew nothing whatever of this lady, but she proved to be a pleasant traveling companion, and he made her as comfortable as possible in the old stage-coach. On the next morning they stopped for breakfast in Galena, and while that meal was being prepared they were shown into a parlor on the second floor. Here the lady seated herself by an open window looking out on the street, while the colonel paced the floor, with his hands folded behind him, as was his custom, for he always seemed as restless as a caged bear when confined in a room. Other passengers were in the parlor, and they were speaking of some late defaulter, some blaming him, others saying he had done what he could to save his creditors. At last one of the gentlemen appealed to Colonel Baker, asking what *he* thought of the defaulter.

"Think of him!" exclaimed the colonel. "Why, that he should be hung without mercy. He is a scoundrel."

At this the lady left her seat, and, standing in front of the colonel with flashing eyes, said, "Colonel Baker, perhaps it may interest you to know that the gentleman you so readily condemn is my uncle!"

The colonel ceased his walk, and giving one appealing look to his fair friend, he began to draw off his coat, and approaching the open window, said "I have nothing more to say, madam; but give the word, and I will throw myself from this window."

The sacrifice was not demanded, and they continued their journey in peace.—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

A WICKED WASTE OF ENERGY.—The *Iron Age* makes the report that a mowing machine manufacturer intends to spend $10,000 on a single machine to be exhibited at the Centennial, the text for some good advice to the intending exhibitors in the iron trade. The advice is that the manufacturers shall exhibit the best goods they can make every day in the week in their own shops. "Nickel plated stoves with gold trimmings, carpenters' tools with pearl handles, saws with etched blades, and similar fancy articles might be well enough in their proper places, but they should not be shown among the legitimate products of our foundries or tool-shops. * * * * If they, the visitors, look at mowing machines, they want to see machines with which it would be possible to cut grass; if they look at stoves, they want to see stoves in which it is possible to make a satisfactory fire; if at tools, they want to see practical tools with which a mechanic can work." The *Iron Age* does not deprecate all attempts at decorative art in the manufacture of articles intended solely for use, but properly recommends that after the article has been perfected the artist shall be called in to give grace to curves and beauty to the whole form. "He may then stop content if the object be one of utility only. Excessive ornamentation out of place is barbaric."

MR. CARLYLE.—The latest story current about Mr. Carlyle says the London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury*, is so good, that I may, perhaps, be permitted to repeat it, though it is not exactly an item of news. It appears that on a recent visit to Scotland, Mr. Carlyle dined at a house where his neighbor at the table happened to be a very loquacious and officious busy-body connected in some fashion with art. This gentleman's report of the interview with Mr. Carlyle was as follows: "Mr. Carlyle is an extraordinary man; he is a perfect nobody in society; he has no conversation; he takes an interest in nothing. For half an hour I endeavored to draw him out on art; no use. Then I tried him on his own subjects; on literature, history, geography; all to no purpose. The man has no power of conversation whatever. At the end of dinner, after being silent the whole time, he suddenly said to his host, 'For heaven's sake put me in a room by myself and give me a pipe!' If this story is an invention, I wish people who make up stories would always invent as good ones."

How sweet is a perfect understanding between man and wife! Jones, now, was to smoke all the cigars he wished, but was to give her ten cents for each. He keeps his word, and every time she gets fifty cents ahead he borrows it of her to buy more.

A MAN who was about to be hanged in Alabama sang, as he stood with the noose about his neck, "Oh, the bright angels are waiting for me." Whereupon the local editor fiendishly wrote, "And then the angels stirred up the fire and looked brighter."

HOUSEHOLD.

Home Made Happy.

I visited a friend recently in an Eastern State who had one of the most beautiful and happy homes it has ever been my fortune to see. He was a farmer of only moderate means. His family consisted of himself, wife, three sons and two daughters. In the rear of the house was a grove of an acre in extent, the trees of nature's own planting and of good size. Through this ran a sparkling stream from the spring at the milk house. The boys had formed a miniature lake, with capes, bays, peninsulas and islands, which was fed by this run. Rustic bridges spanned the spaces between these islands, and rustic seats were found under nearly every tree. Swings hung from the limbs, and the facilities for various amusing games were present. It was, in fact, a cosy little park, and the father told me that all the additions to what nature placed there, was the work of his three boys. A comfortable shop with plenty of tools afforded the means, and the boys were not deficient in disposition. These ornaments had been added little by little for several years, without any material cost, and without taking them from the labors of the farm. Rainy days, mornings and evenings, and winter afforded plenty of time to accomplish all that had been done.

This grove or park was the resort of all the young folks in the neighborhood with whom the family were intimate, and many an hour of real enjoyment did it afford. I wondered, as I looked at it, why every farmer did not try to have something like it on his farm—a place of resort, of amusement, of recreation. The cost is trifling, and is more than made up in the increased value of the farm.—M. M. *in Ohio Farmer.*

FRUIT DRYING.—Whenever fruit is dried in the sun—says an exchange—it is exposed to insects, who deposit more or less eggs upon it. If the climate be calm, as in the Atlantic States, the cold weather sets in so early that these eggs are not hatched out in autumn, and the fruit is usually consumed before the following spring, the consumers ignorant of the fact of having eaten millions of insect eggs, which become animated with life as warm weather approaches, if any fruit remains. In California and all semi-tropical latitudes, these eggs hatch out before the approach of autumn, and often destroy the fruit before it is required for consumption, and always injure it. Much sun-dried has been shipped to foreign ports, and has been ruined before reaching its destination, and when sold nearer home has been returned to the farmer. Therefore, even dried fruit is the most reliable, cleanly, and wholesome and healthy. Economy and policy all require that the old method of drying fruit be abandoned, unless it can be subject to some process by which the insect may be destroyed. Fruit dried by artificial means, if carefully watched, is always more wholesome and palatable, and when it is designed to thus prepare it for the home or foreign markets, patent ovens for the purpose should be used, which may be so arranged as to prevent burning, and which will cause the juices of the fruit to dry rapidly, and thereby impart a finer and more natural taste, since the process of drying is quickly accomplished.

SWEET PICKLES.—Seven large, or nine small seed cucumbers; pare them and scrape out the insides; just cover them with water to which has been added a tablespoonful of salt and soak over night. In the morning take two quarts of vinegar and one pound of white sugar, or if wished very rich use two pounds of sugar. Put in a tablespoonful or more, if desired, of cloves and cinnamon and a good pinch of cayenne pepper. If ground spices are used, tie them up in a piece of old muslin. Then put in the pieces of cucumber and boil until tender; don't get them too soft, as they soften by keeping. Put them in a jar and pour the spiced vinegar over them. They will keep a year if you leave them in the jar, and are the finest I ever tasted.

POISONING BY MATCHES.—Phosphorous, largely used in making friction matches, is a powerful poison when swallowed, inducing bloody discharges from the bowels and bladder, and great derangement from the nerve centers. If swallowed, the antidote is spirits of turpentine, diluted with milk. An adult should take an ounce of turpentine, and if this should be vomited, more should be taken. If retained, a quarter of an ounce the next day will usually complete the cure. It is believed that phosphorous loses its power to give off toxic vapors and other influences destructive to life, in the presence of turpentine.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Fill a large pudding dish with tart apples, pared and sliced. Sweeten very sweet with brown sugar or maple molasses, add one-half cup of water if you use sugar and sprinkle over it a good pinch of salt. Take some of your risen bread sponge and work into it some lard or butter, roll thin and cover your apples. Bake a long time very slowly, and when done break the crust into the apples. Eat hot or cold as preferred. I often put in a little lemon or nutmeg, but in "ye olden time" spices were oftener omitted than now.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Take ripe raspberries, put them in a pan and mash them with a large wooden spoon or masher. Strain the juice through a jelly-bag, and to each pint of juice add one pound of loaf sugar and one quart of vinegar. When the sugar has dissolved, place the whole over the fire in a preserving-kettle, and let it boil a minute or two, and skim it. When cold, bottle it, cork it well, and it will be fit for use.

BEAN SOUP.—Rub the well boiled or baked beans through a colander. Allow one quart of cooked beans for three quarts of soup, add two quarts of water, boil up half an hour, thicken with one gill of wheat meal, boil five minutes, add seasoning if there is to be any, and serve hot.

JUMBLES.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, six cups flour, four eggs, roll out, cut with a tumbler and wine glass to form a ring, dust over with the white of an egg and sift white sugar over them.

The Beecher Case.

But if Mr. Beecher is neither convicted nor absolutely vindicated, there are some respects in which the trial has had a practical issue. We have no doubt it has broken up that mischievous little coterie of transcendental fools of which Theodore Tilton was the effulgent center. It has exposed to the world the hideous selfishness and essential immorality of those everlasting chatterboxes who have been poisoning the lyceum and the press with an idiotic travesty of philosophy, and dressing up lust in the robes of religion. If it has torn away the vail which decency draws over certain subjects, it has partly made amends for this by turning out of the domestic circle a set of men and women that would have taught society that the family is only a relic of servitude, and the home virtues are the fictions of superstition. There is no place for these people any more in respectable houses. And on the other side it has perhaps set afoot a much needed reform in Plymouth Church. We shall hear less henceforth of that horrible Gospel of Gush to which so much of the misery of this case is directly traceable. We shall hear less of the rant about true inwardness, and songs in the heart, and all the other mushy emotions which with this new school of lusty mystics usurp the place of the old-fashioned virtues of faith, hope and charity. It will not be esteemed the essence of religion to love somebody, and ladies and gentlemen, we hope, will not go about kissing one another indiscriminately, either in the paroxysmal or in any other style. A great reaction against the old Plymouth pattern of sanctity is inevitable, and we shall not be surprised if Mr. Beecher himself take the lead in it. He is undoubtedly a man of strong feelings, of warm fancy, and, in a certain way, of refined poetical apprehensions. We say nothing of the errors into which he may have been led by these dangerous gifts, but he can see for himself what his poetry has done for a certain set among the congregation. What is sentiment in the pastor degenerates into slobber in the parishioner; and healthy religious feeling, honest practical, manly life, realization of the hard daily duty of the Christian, are too nearly lost in the misty contemplations of love-sick devotees who wrap themselves in the luxury of their own emotions. Of course we do not mean to say that this is the characteristic of all Plymouth Church, or even of the greater part of it; but that the preacher has managed to involve himself with a little set of most unwholesome pietists it hardly needed the revelations of this scandal to prove; and it seems to be a good time now for them either to come to their senses or else step down and out.

Meantime it is characteristic of Mr. Beecher that in a remarkable address to his people, delivered Friday night, he defined, with some distinctness, his purposes for the future. They are the purposes of an innocent man, much maligned, who means, nevertheless, to do his Master's work, as he may have opportunity, to the end. Is it the part of good men to wish him God speed in his work, or to pursue him with innuendo and malignant suggestions of a slander which a six month's trial could not prove?

A Scene in the New York Police Court.

"Johnson, the officer says that you were drunk, and that you haven't drawn a sober breath for a week. How is that, Johnson?" the Justice asked of the next prisoner.

"Yer Honor," said Johnson, as he dropped one arm over the rail and leaned back heavily on the policeman, who supported him by the shoulder, "yer Honor, it's true. I've been drunk for a week, as you say, an' I haven't got a word to say to defend myself. I've been in this here court, I guess, a hundred times before, an' every time I've asked your Honor to let me off light. But this time I don't have no fear. You can send me up for ten days or you can send me up for ten years; its all one now." As he spoke he brushed away a tear with his hat; and when he paused he coughed a dry, racking cough, and drew his tattered coat closer about his throat. "When I went up before," he continued, "I always counted the days and the hours till I'd come off. This time I'll count the blocks to the Potter's Field. I'm almost gone, Judge.

He paused again and looked down to his almost shoeless feet.

"When I was a little country boy," he went on, "my mother used to say to me, 'Charlie, if you want to be a man, never touch liquor;' an' I'd answer, 'No, mother, I never will.' If I'd kept that promise, you an' me wouldn't have been so well acquainted, Judge. If I could only be a boy again for half a day. If I could go into the old school-house jest once more, an' see the boys an' girls as I used to see them in the old days, I could lay right down an' die happy. But its too late. Send me up, Judge. Make it for ten days, or make it for life. It don't make no difference. One way would be as short as the other. All I ask now is to die alone. I've been in crowded tenements for years. If I can be alone a little while before I go, I'll drop off contented."

The shoulder of the muddy coat slipped from the policeman's hand, and the used-up man fell in a heap to the floor. He was carried to the little room behind the rail. His temples were bathed and his wrists were chafed. But it was no use. Though his heart still beat, he was fast going to join his schoolmates who have crossed the flood. The shutters were bowed, the door was closed. He might die contented, for he was left alone.

WIFE TO BE HAD.—Here is an advertisement from a late number of the London *Morning Post.* We insert it without charge:

"A lady is anxious to find a home for a young lady, in whom she is deeply interested, as a wife to a man, with or without children. She has good health, good temper, cultivated mind, quiet and homely tastes, deep religious principles, devoted to children. A Plymouth Brother preferred. Any one who gets her will bless God for such a life companion. Address, etc."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Fixing For the Fair.

"I could a tale unfold," says a *Tribune* correspondent, "how Jones' ram or Smith's cow, or Robinson's bull took that premium, that would make Brown open his eyes in astonishment. Brown wandered why his Cotswold's fleece was so raw and harsh after it had been washed with soap and warm water, but he did not dream as he snoozed in the next pen upon the straw, that long before daylight Jones had rubbed his ram's fleece with yellow ochre and so gave it a rich color, a soft greasy feel, and a lustre that charmed the judges and took them by storm in a moment. And he does not know to this day that Smith's cow was fed on a quart of linseed oil, daily, a week before the milking trial was made, and her cream measured thirty per cent. of the milk, or that her tail was bound up every night in hay bands to make it thin, nor that her skin was sponged down early in the morning with a mixture of cow dung and water, which was allowed to dry upon it and give it the rich orange color that was admired so much by everybody. Nor did he see the cow's owner sandpapering her horns and polishing them with beeswax, and carefully going over her switch with a feather and a bottle of ink. And in this way the innocent man would have found the premiums were filched from poor but honest exhibitors who relied on merit only, and that by a course of such breeding the reputation of such pedigree stock was built up; and then he might have repeated with the poet, truly 'things are not what they seem.'"

My Remedy for Moles.

Allow me for the benefit of those troubled with moles to state how I keep my premises entirely free from them at an expenditure of about ten cents in money and less than two hours of time per annum. My lot is 150 by 140 feet, and for a time the moles had almost entire possession. I adopted the following method: I take a grain of corn, and with a sharp pen-knife split open the small end of the grain and open it as much as I can without breaking off either side; then I take on the point of my knife a little strychnine and insert it into the opening in the corn and press the grain tightly against the blade of the knife so as to wipe off all the poison; then press together as closely as possible the separated parts of the grain. After preparing a sufficient amount of corn in this way, I take a small, round stick and make a hole into the track of the mole and drop a grain of the poisoned corn into the opening, and cover up the opening made by the stick with dirt so as to exclude the light. I drop a grain here and there in their tracks all over the premises, and that is the last of the moles for at least six months; and whenever one appears, the same process immediately stops the evil. Strychnine being a deadly poison, the greatest care is necessary in handling it, and none should ever be allowed to remain in the house after the corn has been prepared. By soaking the corn in water for 24 hours before preparing, it makes it less liable to break in opening the end of the grain. A friend of mine says he uses arsenic in dough, made up in small balls, with good effect. If moles in other parts of the country are the same as in Arkansas, the above is a sovereign remedy.—*Charles F. Harvey.*

What I Know of Roses.

They require a strong soil, highly enriched with good rotten manure; an open situation and loamy soil for the strong growing, hardy kinds, and a protected aspect and light soil for the Teas and other tender varieties. The Hybrid Perpetuals in my judgment are the most desirable among the hardy roses, as they are the best for all the various purposes to which they are applied in garden and lawn decoration. The Teas, however are the diamonds par excellence of the race, although needing great care in their culture. I advise that they be grown in pots, and sunk in the ground during the summer, and removed to a cold-frame or green-house during winter. If left remaining in the open ground, they should stand on the south side of the wall, fence or hedge, and on the approach of cold weather receive a covering in the form of a shed open to the south, and the plants have a liberal supply of manure over the surface of the ground, and plenty of leaves over the whole plant. If roses are set out in autumn, perform the operation very early in November, so as to allow the roots to obtain a hold in the soil before cold weather. Give them a thorough dressing of manure to protect against sudden changes. Choose a dry day for planting, the dryer the better. Be careful to tread the soil firmly around the plants; this is very important. A cloudy day is the most desirable for removal, and moisten the roots first, to be followed by a thin coat of dry earth over the fibers.—*An Old Rosorian.*

ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.—I will give you the result of my observation on the subject. I have an orchard of superior apples, of which I am a great admirer. I discovered one spring that several of the trees were in a state of decline, and upon examination found every tree infested with vermin of different kinds. I dug the turf from around the trunk of each tree, and applied half a bushel of leached ashes in its place, piling them up around the body of each tree. The improvement in the orchard soon became apparent, and I have no doubt, if the same process were repeated annually, it would be attended with like favorable results. I examined the trees last fall and found all of them clear of vermin, but one, which I purposely omitted applying the ashes to. This leads me to the conclusion that ashes destroy the vermin and likewise promote the growth of the trees. —*In-Door and Out.*

A MONTPELIER (Vt.) cat has made great fame for herself by rescuing her kitten from a burning stable and having her hair all singed off in the exploit.

TELL the truth in all cases.

An Innovation.

Man and boy, I have attended over twenty Fourth of July celebrations, and over twenty times have I marched to "the grove" and listened to the dry performance of reading the Declaration of Independence, followed by an oration from some corpulent, bald-headed man, who commenced by thanking God that he was an American, and ended by declaring that the Yankee nation was the biggest thing out doors.

I used to wonder why some genius didn't invent a new way of celebrating the Fourth, or at least bring out an improvement on "the grove" proceedings, and I was highly gratified last year to discover that genius in a little town in Wyoming. He was the president of the village, and it was his Fourth of July celebration. He had the "bossing" of the whole thing, and he was fully prepared for any and every emergency. At daylight he caused an anvil to be fired thirteen times to usher in the glorious day, and he came to the hotel where I was sweetly sleeping, and rapped on the door and shouted to the landlord:

"Come, Dan, blast your eyes! why in blazes don't you get up and be somebody?"

"You can't get me out at four o'clock for no Fourth of July ever born!" sleepily replied Dan.

"I can't, eh? Well, now, I'll give you just two minutes to come out o' that and be a patriot! After two minutes I'll start a bonfire on your varanda!"

Daniel arose, the rest of us followed suit, and the president came in and ordered three cheers for General Jackson, and solemnly added:

"Gentlemen, we licked the British at Waterloo, Valley Forge, Sedan, and Wilson's Creek, and we've a constitutional right to holler!"

At nine A. M. the procession formed. It consisted of three six-mule teams, eight men with wheel-barrows, four men with crowbars on their shoulders, a mule cart full of children, and seventy or eighty people in line behind. The hotel bar-tender was the only man left behind in the town.

A platform had been erected in a little grove, and when the populace had been crowded around it the president mounted the boards and ordered:

"Three cheers now for Lord Cornwallis, the bravest patriot of the hull caboodle, except Washington and Jackson!"

Some cheered, some laughed, and a voice called out:

"Cornwallis was a British general!"

The president did not immediately reply. He removed his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves, kicked off his shoes, and then stepped to the front row of boards and huskily said:

"Ladies and gentlemen and children—There's a Britisher in this crowd—a blasted Tory, whose father undoubtedly shot down American patriots! He hollers out that Lord Cornwallis was a British general. You may decide to sit still under this degradation, but I got up this Fourth of July, and I want to see that man—I want him to come up here where I am!"

No one came. There was deep silence for a moment, and then the president borrowed a chew of plug tobacco, rolled down his sleeves, and continued:

"Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July? We celebrate it, my friends, because it is the anniversary of the day on which our forefathers conquered the English, made a prisoner of Queen Victoria, and ended the cruel war! The bloody English thought this nation was only a spring chicken, but it didn't take us long to show 'em that we were a full-grown eagle!"

Observing a look of incredulity and amusement on the face of the hotel-keeper, the president continued:

"And there's Dan, who keeps the Lion Hotel in this town. It is a very good hotel, but he is an ignorant man, and he can't tell the difference between Fourth of July and next Christmas!"

That settled Daniel, and the speaker returned to his oration.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we can't think too much of the patriots who shouldered their old flint-locks in the dark days of '76, and went out and made the redcoats sigh for home. Their names will never be forgotten while memory lasts. There was Washington, Stonewall Jackson, General Hooker, Putnam, Sigel, Warren, Lord Cornwallis, and a hundred others! They fought, bled, starved, and died for us, and if we ever go back on 'em we ought to be killed by buzzards!"

As he paused a coarse voice laughed, "Ho! ho! ho!" as if casting a slur on his statements, and the president remarked:

"I'll give anybody ten dollars to p'int out the man who lafed, and if I can't bury him I'll buy this town and present it to an orphan asylum!"

That closed the exercises at the grove, and no further exercises took place until evening, when the president built a bonfire, got up a dog-fight, and exploded a pound of powder under a barrel. Everybody seemed to enjoy himself hugely, and at midnight, when the anvil had been fired as a signal that festivities had closed, the president called out:

"Ladies and gentlemen, pass right into the bar and order your drinks at my expense!"—M. QUAD, in *Hearth and Home.*

"I SAY, Mr. Smithers," said Mrs. Smithers to her husband, "didn't I hear you down in the kitchen kissing the cook?" "My dear," replied Smithers blandly, "permit me to insist upon my right to be reasonably ignorant. I really cannot say what you may have heard." "But wasn't you down there kissing the cook?" "My dear, I really cannot recollect. I only remember going into the kitchen and coming out again. I may have been there, and from what you say I infer I was. But I cannot recollect just what occurred." "But," persisted the ruthless cross-examiner, "what did Jane mean when she said, 'Oh! Smithers, don't kiss so loud, or the old she-dragon up stairs will hear us?'" "Well," said Smithers in the blandest tones, "I cannot remember what interpretation I did put on the words at the time. They are not my words you must remember!"

WIT AND HUMOR.

FLORIDA has arranged to supply the north with 200,000 watermelons, and now let's be liberal and ship 'em all the castor oil and rhubarb they want.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A KANSAS girl says that nothing makes her so mad as to have a grasshopper crawl up and down her back just as her lover has come to the proposing point.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"SIR" said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," returned the other; "but to judge from your size and appearance, I should think you belonged to the class generally called insects."

A WIFE who had been lecturing her husband for coming home intoxicated became incensed at his indifference, and exclaimed, "Oh, that I could wring tears of anguish from your eyes!" To which the hardened wretch hiccoughed, "Tai-tain't no use, old woman, to bo-bore for water here."

A STORY is told of an Irishman who had resolved to save four thousand dollars, and was overheard debating with himself how he should do it. "There are two ways," said he, "I can save two hundred dollars a year for twenty years, or twenty dollars a year for two hundred years. Which shall it be?"

THE most astonishing instance of a man's regard for his word was recently given by a man who killed his wife whom he did not like. When asked why he didn't go off and leave her instead of killing her, he replied, jocosely, that he had promised on the wedding-day to live with her until death should part them, and that he wasn't the man to break his word!

THERE is sometimes an unconscious humor in the very seriousness of our New England people. A farmer was telling a neighbor about his wife's illness. She was subject to "nervous spells;" one day she was up, and the next day she was down, and it was dreadful bad. "Do you think she'll die?" asked the sympathizing neighbor. "Wall, no; I guess not," was the reply; "she ain't apt to!"

IN a street-car, the other day, a woman noticed an old man gazing at her very attentively. During a ride of a mile or more he kept his eyes fastened on her face, and he must at least have seen by her manner that she was annoyed, so he bent over and said: "Excuse me, madam, but I can't help looking at you. You put me in mind of my dead wife; her nose turned off sideways just exactly as yourn does."

"Do you believe in forerunners?" asked a nervous lady of old Deacon I——. "Yes, ma'am," replied the deacon; "I've seen them." "Bless me!" exclaimed the lady; "do tell!" "Yes," continued the deacon, fixing his eyes with a solemn stare on a dark corner of the room; "*I see one now!*" "Mercy! mercy on me!" shrieked the lady; "where?" "There! there!" said the deacon, pointing to where his eyes were directed. "That cat, ma'am, may be called a forerunner, for she runs on all fours."

WHILE the driver of a hearse was waiting in front of a house for a funeral service to close, a man came up hurriedly and said:

"Say, Johnny, just let me take your team a moment to run down to the station."

"Why, I'm waiting here for a funeral," was the astonished reply.

"Never mind, I won't be gone but a jiffy. I just want to bring up a clothes-wringer from the depot, which I've sold to a family on the next street," pleaded the stranger, earnestly.

But the request was not complied with; in fact, the driver showed an inclination to get down and kick the clothes-wringer agent, who was thus forced to apply elsewhere for the accommodation.

The Stocking Mania.

The rage for ornamental stockings suffers no diminution. The Paris shops, a correspondent tells us, are full of the most fanciful designs in this one detail of feminine attire. They are made in cream color, lemon color, orange, yellow, straw color, pink, pale blue, pale green, lilac, light brown, dark brown, crimson, scarlet, purple—in short, in every shade of every color. But the precise tint is only half the question; the designs worked upon the stockings are by far the most important part of it as regards fashion, and these are of the most varied description. One pair of stockings which excited much admiration from the passers of a certain well-known shop in Paris was in lemon color, and the instep of each foot was covered with bunches of black currants, with their twigs and leaves, most delicately embroidered in the colored silks. Another example of ornamentation lay close at hand, in the form of a black silk stocking, round the leg of which a garter of pink rose-buds and leaves, winding upward from the ankle, was exquisitely embroidered. This last fashion is very popular just now. Stockings so embroidered are, of course, enormously dear. Few women can afford to buy many such expensive articles of dress as these garlanded stockings; therefore, it becomes a matter of eager competition among the leaders of fashion to secure as many specimens of the latest rage as their purse will allow. The mania is instilled, and henceforth the woman of the world takes rank according to her stockings. Garlands of flowers do not hold the field alone, it must be observed. In some cases inscriptions and devices are embroidered round the legs of the modern stockings, and rows and patterns are worked in colored silk stars or spots. The ground, however, of all this work must, on no account, be white.

AN honest footman, anxious to explore the wonders of a traveling caravan museum, obtained a special holiday a short time since. Accordingly, taking a couple of lady friends, he presented himself at the door for admission. "No admittance to-day," said the keeper. "No admittance to-day! But I must come in; I have got a holiday on purpose." "No matter; this is a close day and the museum is shut." "What! said John, "ain't this a public exhibition?" "Certainly it is." "Well, then, I will go in." The keeper, guessing his customer's calibre, said politely, "I am very sorry, but there's a funeral to-day. One of the mummies died a few days ago, and we're going to bury him," "Oh, ah; very well; in that case we certainly wont intrude," said John, retiring.

THE report that Treadwell & Co. of San Francisco are closed up, is not true, says the *Rural Press*. They are selling harvesting machinery and other goods as usual, although much of their large stock, it is said, is being sold at less than cost.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE Constitutional Committee of the Spanish Cortes has adopted the article of the proposed constitution establishing religious toleration.

THE Channel Tunnel Bill, which has already passed the House of Commons, passed to its second reading in the House of Lords without opposition.

IT is estimated that the coinage of subsidiary silver coin at the three mints, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City, will reach $4,000,000, for the two months ending August 30th.

THE steamer *Abbotsford*, from Philadelphia, while proceeding feom Queenstown to Liverpool, went ashore in Cummay's bay, Wales The passengers were all landed. The agents expect to get her afloat.

FRENCH Customs returns for the last six months show an increase in receipts of $23,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of last year. The total revenue for the same time increased 79,000,000 francs over 1874.

IT is estimated at the Treasury Department that the receipts from miscellaneous sources this year, not comprised under the head of Customs or Internal Revenue, will be $15,000,000, or $20,000,000 less than receipts from the same sources last year.

LOSSES by fire insurance companies during the first six months of this year aggregate more than all the losses in 1874. The losses this year have fallen chiefly on country towns, on the property destroyed in which the companies have paid about $26,000,000.

HEAVY rains in the inland counties of England continue, and inundations are reported at Leicester, Greenfield, Forest of Dean and Godman, Chester. In many places the gathered and growing crops have been destroyed, and railways are interrupted in all directions.

AT Munich, Bavaria, the Ultramontane Baron Leo has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a treasonable speech made by him in October, 1873. Herr Sigel, editor of the Ultramontane journal the *Vaterland*, was sent to prison for ten months for treasonable utterances.

A FIRE in Charleston, S. C., destroyed about fifty wooden buildings; also Robbs' Mills and Marshall's and Vining's wharves, with about 20,000 barrels of naval stores. The loss is estimated at a quarter million dollars, of which about one-half is insured, distributed among Charleston, Northern and foreign companies.

VIOLENT thunder storms have occurred, near Paris, causing, in their passages, considerable damage. The rain has been excessive in some districts, and farther serious inundations are apprehended. The harvest operations, which were in active progress in the south, have been suspended on account of the inclemency of the weather.

THE waters of the river Nene, at Peterborough, England, are from 15 to 20 feet above the ordinary level. The rise was so sudden that bedrooms in buildings along the river were flooded. Three thousand cattle are deprived of pasturage. The water is three to four feet deep on 45 acres of land near Whittlesey.

THE list of German exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition has been officially closed. The number of those who intend to exhibit in the Art Department is 800. Large manufactories on the Rhine and in Westphalia and Saxony will be specially represented. An Imperial Commissioner has been appointed to obtain more room for the German Department in the Exhibition building.

THE Commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take whatever action he may deem proper for the security of the Yard and the safety of the people under his command. The Commandant had previously advised that the Yard be closed, and that the officers and families leave, to save themselves. There are twenty-nine cases of yellow fever at the barracks.

THE Constitution recently adopted by the Presbyterian Council at London has been made public. The name given to the Union is, "Alliance to the Reformed Church Throughout the World." All churches are included which hold to the Presbyterian system and creed. The preamble of the Constitution recites the object of the Alliance, which aims to demonstrate unity of belief among Protestants, to organize mission work, promote educational and social reform, and oppose infidelity and religious intolerance.

AT Milwaukee the Grand jury of the United States has adjourned. Indictments were found against George Erskine, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue; A. G. Weissart, ex-Deputy Collector; four gaugers, seven store-keepers, twenty-four rectifiers, twelve distillers, one maltster, and two grain dealers. Ex-Collector Erskine is not charged with complicity in the frauds, but in the neglect of duty. Collector Belu, who was arrested by order of Court on complaint of Hartmann, who claims to be the owner of the high wines seized by the collector, will be surrendered by his bail, and a writ of *habeas corpus* will be applied for. Suits will be commenced against the officers who made the arrests.

THE Post Office Department has sent to the Department of Justice the names of the nine mail contractors to be prosecuted for failing to perform mail service after their bids had been accepted. They will be sued for the difference between their bids and the amount paid by the Government after reletting them, which on thirty-nine routes for one year amounted to $417,000. The Department will also bring civil suits against contractors for damages sustained by the Government in providing temporary service after their failure to fulfill their contracts. The routes were subsequently let for four years, and should the Government recover the above amounts, suits will be commenced to recover the losses for the remaining three years.

THE New York *Tribune* announces that the Postmaster-General has fixed a mail route along the shores of the Lakes for a fast mail to the West. It is expected to be in operation by the 1st of October. It will make the distance from New York to Chicago in not more than twenty-six hours, and he hopes to reduce the time to twenty-four—a gain of twelve hours over the present mail and express time. The amount of mail matter to be carried by this train will be enormous. There will be four large postal cars of improved construction, capable of carrying thirty-five tons of mail matter, and it is thought that the amount to be carried will reach forty-five tons before the expiration of six months. The greater part of the work of distribution will be done on the cars. Newspapers will be taken in bundles, and will be folded and distributed en route. Relays of clerks will be stationed at Syracuse, Buffalo and Toledo. This enterprise will not cost any additional expense, the railroads having met the Government in the most generous spirit.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

In recording the business of the general market for the past week we remark a fair amount of trade, but without special activity, except in the grain market. In some parts of Europe there have lately been heavy rains and disastrous floods which have done immense damage to the growing crops. The supplies on hand in the grain marts were very nearly exhausted, and the natural result has been an immediate and sharp rise in the value of breadstuffs throughout those markets, with a corresponding demand and consequent rise in this. It is thought, however, by those best informed, that the excitement in the English market has now reached its height, and the quotations given below will be the extent of the rise in values for the present, as the foreign market is at this date reported quiet and without change in quotations. Tonnage is abundant, there being at this date nearly 70,000 tons of disengaged ships in our harbor seeking business. Freights are very low and without change, say £2 5s@£2 7s 6d for first-class grain ships to the United Kingdom.

Our wheat receipts have increased during the week, though as yet very little goes into warehouse. During the late excitement large purchases have been made in the interior for future delivery. The present demand is good, and at the prices now obtained our farmers will probably realize sufficient on the advance to make good the short crop in this State. The crop in Oregon and in Washington Territory is abundant and largely in excess of any previous year.

Flour continues in good demand even at the advanced rates, corresponding to the rise in wheat. Barley receipts are increasing and prices are steady and firm with fair demand. Oats are becoming more plentiful, and the late advance in price has received a check, the market showing weakness at our quotations. Receipts of corn are moderate and prices steady. Rye has advanced, receipts so far having been quite light. Potatoes are still coming in quite freely and are largely in excess of consumptive demand, causing prices to shade off. The supply of onions is quite light, and the demand being good prices are steady.

Wool transactions have been large and good prices obtained for all choice lots. The bulk of the Spring clip has now been disposed of; there is considerable Oregon being received lately, mostly of choice quality, and for which the highest market price is obtained. Fall clip has commenced to come forward in small lots from the southern counties. Dairy produce continues to bring good prices, the demand being unusually good and our markets not overstocked with home products, while receipts from Eastern markets have been quite light, eggs especially have maintained the late advance in price, on account of light supplies. Fruits of all seasonable varieties are in active demand and command high prices as compared with former seasons; the supply is moderate: our quotations have a wide range, as prices fluctuate daily according to the supply.

WHEAT.—The latest Liverpool quotations are given as follows: Average California wheat, 10s 10d@11s 3d; Club, 11s 4d@11s 10d, and the same market reported steady. The excitement seems to have subsided here. There is no disposition to speculate and no desire to stock up at present rates. Millers and exporters are purchasing according to their requirements, and are paying in the interior the equivalent of $2 25 here. Large transactions have been reported during the week, of which we have not the space for detail, but principally within the range of $2 10 @$2 27½, the latter for extra choice milling.

FLOUR.—The present demand is brisk and all the mills are fully employed. Prices have advanced for all grades in sympathy with enhanced price of wheat, and the market is strong at the close. The following are present market rates: Superfine standard brands, $4 75 @$5 00; shipping extra, $6 00@$6 50; extra family silk dressed, $6 75@7 00 per bbl, the latter a jobbing rate.

BARLEY.—The crop this year is an average one as to quantity, while the quality of the grain is generally superior. Thus far receipts have been quite light, and the demand being good prices range high and are well sustained. New feed may be quoted as steady at $1 45@$1 50; old do, $1 50@$1 55; old brewing, $1 60@$1 65 per ctl.

OATS.—Receipts have been large, and although transactions are up to the average the market is weak. The range may be quoted at $1 75@$2 00 per cental.

RYE.—In good demand; receipts are limited. Prices are improving, the present range being $1 37½@1 40 per 100 lbs.

CORN.—Receipts have been moderate, with but little inquiry. Small transactions are reported at the following figures: $1 45@$1 47½ for prime Yellow; White is very scarce; quotable at $1 50@$1 55.

BRAN and MIDDLINGS.—The mill prices have been advanced to $19 00 for bran, and $32 ₽ ton for middlings. The demand is good.

HAY.—Receipts have been very large during the past two weeks, causing a general falling off in prices for all grades except good new wheat, which is rather scarce, and is now selling at $16 00@$18 00 per ton. The range of prices for all other kinds is from $10 per ton upwards.

STRAW.—A good article is saleable at 60@65c per bale.

BEANS.—Supplies are liberal and the market very dull. Following are current quotations for jobbing lots: Bayo, $2 75@$3 00; Butter, $3 25@$3 50 for small, $4 25@$4 50 for large; White, small, $3 00@$3 20; Pea, $3 00@$3 12½ ₽ cental. Pink and Red, $1 50@$1 60.

SEEDS.—There is a demand for Brown Mustard seed at low figures. We quote: Flax, ₽ lb, 3@3½c; Mustard, white, 1¾@2¼c; Mustard, Brown, 2@3c; Canary 25c; Alfalfa, 15c @18c.

HOPS.—There is no movement to speak of. Stocks are very light, and prices are firm for choice; 30@32½c may now be quoted as the range. The new crop is reported as promising in quality and fully up to the average of former years in quantity.

HONEY.—There is no change to report. Small lots of new strained are received weekly from Los Angeles and San Diego. Present stocks are much reduced and prices remain steady and firm at 18@22½c for White Comb; dark do., 10@15c; Strained remains steady at 6@10c, according to quality.

POTATOES.—We now have liberal supplies from Sacramento River and Half-Moon Bay. Prices fluctuate according to the supply, the present range of prices being within $1 00@$1 50 per 100 lbs. New Sweets are in better supply and prices have declined, now quotable at 3@3½c. ₽ lb.

ONIONS are in fair demand. Supplies are moderate and prices steady at $1 20@$1 25 for Silverskins.

WOOL.—Transactions have been fair during the week. There is no accumulation. All the old Fall stock, and the greater portion of Spring clip have been disposed of. Receipts are falling off, and prices obtained for nearly all grades are satisfactory. We quote burry and seedy Spring, 15@17c; good free shipping grades, 17c@20c; Choice and extra choice Northern, 22@27½c; Southern is not so desirable, and is quotable at 12½@18c. Small parcels of New Fall have been received within the week from the southern counties.

CATTLE.—Our markets are abundantly supplied with all the varieties of meats of the best quality—all at very low prices, except for Hogs, which are scarce and in demand at an advance. The following are the wholesale rates: Beef, 2@7c, according to quality; Calves plenty at 5@6c; Mutton, 3@4c, plentiful; Lambs, 5c; Hogs on foot, 6½@7¾c; Hogs, dressed, 8¼@9¾; the latter price for choice small ones.

POULTRY.—The market demand is light, receipts are large and prices are quite low. We give the range as follows: Hens and Roosters, $6 00@$7 50 ₽ doz; Broilers, $3 00@$4 00 ₽ doz; Geese, tame, $1 50@$2 ₽ pair; Ducks, do., $5@$6 00 ₽ doz.; Turkeys, live, 20@22c ₽ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The supply of Fresh California Roll Butter continues large, and prices are well maintained—present range being firm at 25@35c, the latter price being for the production of the best dairies in Marin county. Large supplies of Eastern have lately been received, some of which is fair to choice in quality, and as it can be sold at low prices, say within the range of 16@23c, it is being rapidly worked off in preference to home production on account of the difference in price, the price of our own being held too high. Our Dairymen would do well to "make a note on't." New California cheese is coming in freely and stock is accumulating, selling at 12½@14c. The market is nearly bare of fresh California Eggs, while the demand is good and high prices obtainable, say 37½@40c. ₽ doz.; Eastern and Oregon are in light receipt.

GREEN FRUITS.—Tahiti Oranges, $35 00; Limes, $10 00@$12 00; Sicily Lemons, box, $10 00@12 00; Bananas, ₽ bh, $2 50@3 00; Pineapples, doz, $6 00@$8; Apples, green, bx, 50c@$1 25; Strawberries, chest of 80 lbs, $10@$15; Currants, $8 00@$4 00 ₽ chest; Blackberries, 7@10c ₽ lb; Pears, 60@$1 00 ₽ box; Bartlett, $2 00@$2 50 per box: Peaches, 60c@$1 25 ₽ bx, "Crawford" do., $1 00@$1 50 ₽ bx; Grapes, 3c@7c ₽ lb, according to variety; Plums, 2½c@6c ₽ lb.

Meritorious Innovations.

RUPTURE VS. SCIENCE.

Says a prominent Physician of Mechanical Surgery: "Any mechanical appliance invented and constructed for the general alleviation of bodily afflictions is worthy to be classed among the fine arts." We are pleased to indorse these sentiments, and when we consider the frightful prevalence of one single affliction—Rupture—with the innumerable persecuting appliances commonly sold for its relief, we say we are proud to indorse such men as those who compose the Marsh Truss Co. of this city, whose meritorious inventions have done more for the relief of Rupture than all the hundreds of other worthless Trusses put together can do. This company are benefactors of the human race, and thousands bless the day when they, four years ago, opened up their office in this city for the general treatment of Rupture in all its stages. Their success in this line seems almost miraculous; and when we say it was owing to their unsurpassed experience, skill and superior appliances, more could not be said for them. They seem to possess a certain intuitive knowledge that guides them in each and every case, warranting a complete success in all they undertake. Their trusses are the height of perfection and are really the great National Trusses, and ought to be adopted as the standard trusses of the United States, thereby protecting the Ruptured from the depredations of Traveling Vendors of inefficient Trusses, appliances, etc., who should be restrained from practising upon the credulity of the afflicted. Such are our opinions, and we cannot commend the Marsh Truss Company too highly, whose office is located at 513 Montgomery street, corner of Commercial, San Francisco, where all can apply for relief with an assurance of being fairly dealt with.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

True Artistic Beauty.

It is conceded on all hands that the best photographic artists in the country are engaged in San Francisco, and as the most beautiful photographs are produced by G. D. Morse, at his celebrated Palace of Art, 417 Montgomery street, the inevitable conclusion is that his assistants are the most accomplished in their several departments in the United States. This will go far to explain why all Morse's styles are so exquisitely finished and universally admired. He seeks not only to produce a faithful likeness, but also a picture of artistic beauty. Not content with mere mechanical details, as so many photographers are, he gives to every portrait the impress of superior taste and talent, so that all who patronize him feel flattered at the result.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE
Masonic Savings and Loan Bank,
No. 6 Post St., Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, held July 19th, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-fourth (9¼) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the semi-annual term ending July 21st, 1875, payable on and after July 21st, 1875, free of Federal taxes.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

Depositors' Dividend.
The Western Savings & Trust Company
Of San Francisco, California,
HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and Eight (8) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, payable at their Bank, northeast corner Post and Kearny streets, on and after July 10, 1875.
FREDERIC CLAY, Cashier.
J. H. GRIFFITHS, Sec.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
San Francisco Savings Union.
532 California St., Cor. Webb.
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE 30th, 1875, a dividend has been declared at the rate of nine (9) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. on Ordinary Deposits, free of Federal Tax, payable on and after 12th July, 1875. By Order
LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

Black's Hotel, Yosemite,
IS NOW OPEN.

THIS FAVORITE HOUSE IS picturesquely situated immediately opposite the great Yosemite Falls. The table is bountifully supplied with the best, and no pains are spared in making guests comfortable.
A. G. BLACK, Proprietor.

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N. B.—The very best Rembrandt Cards, Album size, $2 per dozen, equal to any that cost $4 per dozen on Montgomery Street; other sizes equally low in proportion.

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15,000 ACRES OF THE BEST FARM LANDS, TO BE SOLD IN FARMS TO SUIT EVERY PURCHASER.
The Celebrated Gerke Ranch,
Lying on the Sacramento river, in the counties of Butte and Tehama, has been surveyed and divided up into small farms of from 40 acres up to 500, in such a way as to make each farm
A DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE HOMESTEAD.
THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THIS LAND is unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast. The Sacramento river, which bounds it on the west, is navigable to and above the Ranch at all seasons of the year. On the east of it runs the Oregon and California Railroad, thus affording at all times competition in the passenger and carrying trade, and bringing the markets of the world to its river landings and railroad depots. Its northern boundary is Deer Creek
A NEVER FAILING STREAM OF CLEAR SOFT WATER,
Capable of furnishing sufficient water to irrigate ten times the number of acres every day in the year, and the land has a natural slope, so that every foot can be irrigated at comparatively small expense.
Water rights will be secured to each and every farm purchased, and the surveys are so arranged that each farm will have timbered and untimbered land and roads so running that all will have convenient access to river and railroad.
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The SOIL is of a deep sandy loam, most admirably adapted to GENERAL AGRICULTURE, to the production of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Corn, Cotton and all the vegetables. ORANGES and LEMONS and other semi-tropical fruits do well in the open air, and no better locality or soil can be found for fruits of all kinds. On the Ranch is
A VINEYARD OF 100,000 VINES,
And the grapes grown are among the best produced in the State for the table, for raisins and for wine. While this vineyard will not be divided to accommodate all purchasers, every subdivision of the place will contain land equally well adapted to the vine as that now in vineyard—and vines two years from the cutting will bear fair crops.
The above proposed sale presents to immigrants or others of small or ample means, the best chance to secure COMFORTABLE HOMES in the very GARDEN OF THE COAST, ever before offered in the State. No better opportunity was ever offered for
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The land will be sold in small or large lots at private sale up to Sept. 8, at which time Public Sale will take place on the premises, and
AN EXCURSION TRAIN WILL RUN ON THAT DAY
From Sacramento to the Ranch for the accommodation of all who desire to attend.
A CORRECT MAP OF THE WHOLE PLACE,
Showing in a bird's-eye view the subdivision as laid out by the late survey, the rivers, creeks and lakes, as well as belts of timber, can be seen at the office of the General Agent, and will be forwarded to any one applying for them free of cost.
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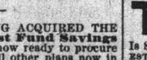
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THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE FORCE BILL.

An Indictment of the Administration.

The Enormous Expenses of the Government.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

SPEECH OF

HON. J. K. LUTTRELL

IN THE

House of Representatives,

FEBRUARY 27th, 1875.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 4745) to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections—

Mr. LUTTRELL said:

MR. SPEAKER: It is universally conceded that we have arrived at an important period in our national history. A turning-point in politics is at hand. Thousands upon tens of thousands of unprejudiced men of high repute are announcing their emancipation from party ties which for years have bound them together in the closest political and partisan relationships.

It is a time for clear retrospect, calm review, and deliberate consideration. It is a time when the representatives of the people, above all others, should manifest the most earnest spirit and undoubted patriotism. However humble my position as a member of the Democratic party, I ask for myself and my constituents that the true story of the political condition of the nation shall be told; that the people may know who are responsible for the good and evil that is now prominent on the record; that the evils may be remedied, and the benefits extended.

For a long period peace and prosperity have forsaken one section of our beloved land. The cry of woe and almost of war has sounded in certain States of the South. Business is stagnated and depressed. The whole land feels the curse of misrule. The workshops of the North are closed, the fields of the South uncultivated. In our great cities the skeleton Want stalks with deadly tread through many a household. The great products of our land are carried in foreign vessels. Our shipping industries are dead; our mercantile industries almost suspended; our manufacturers, mechanics, and artisans idle. The whole combined industries of our nation seem paralyzed.

The question comes to us as the representatives and servants of the people: What are the causes for the existing state of affairs, and is it not our bounden duty to ascertain the same, and, if from error and neglect, to apply the remedy?

It will be beneficial, I think, to recall the fact that at the commencement of our existence as a Republic the burden of the national debt and expenditures was less than one dollar *per capita*, and so it remained for more than a quarter of century. As property increased in value, and in just accordance with the increasing wealth of the individual, the *per capita* amount of debt and expenditure gradually increased until 1861, when the tax was but two dollars *per capita*. Hence there was no general complaint of the burdens of government and no suspicion of dishonesty founded solely on this advance of outlay for the maintainance of our political institutions.

In 1861 rebellion stalked with giant tread throughout our land. The exigencies of those years of strife are conceded. Far be it from my motives to criticise or censure the conduct of affairs in that trying period. There was a tremendous draft upon the purses of the people, and expedients for raising money were resorted to by the administration, which I do not now call in question.

At the close of the war our debt had reached the sum of $2,680,647,689, or about $78 *per capita*.

When civil strife ended, it was the duty of those in power to sum up the indebtedness and begin administrative action upon a policy of close economy, and with a purpose to protect the rights and liberties of the conquered. This was the manifestly proper course to pursue, and every assurance was given by the party in power that congressional legislation should conform to such a purpose and plan.

At the commencement of the first term of President Grant taxation averaged sixty dollars *per capita*, and the people were told by most emphatic declarations from the dominant party that year by year the direct and indirect levy upon the tax-payers would be marked on a descending scale.

Has the Administration carried out those promises? To-day we see the revenues of the country insufficient to meet the expenditures, and this Congress has been appealed to to increase the tax-list some $40,000,000 in order to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government.

Without taking up the excuses which have been offered in this House for the present condition of affairs, I shall now proceed to consider the causes of that condition and place the blame where it properly belongs, to the leaders of the repuplican party.

In spite of the debt created by the war, in spite of the depressing influences it has established, the republican party, instead of seeking economy in public expenditure, has given away to monopolies and private combinations 212,164,846 acres of the public domain, or an area of territory larger than the original thirteen colonies.

It has taken milions of dollars from the hard earnings of the people and paid them to private combinations and wealthy corporations, while poor men and women are walking the streets of our great cities begging for bread, and thousands of maimed soldiers and honest creditors of the Government have waited year after year for the payment of pensions and honest claims.

It maintains a large standing army in the South at an expense of nearly fifty million dollars a year, in order to carry States for the republican party, while daily we hear of outrages upon our frontier on account of the little protection afforded them by our Government.

It has usurped by the force of the bayonet the State authority of Southern States, establishing a despotism unheard of in the annals of civilization.

It seats and unseats at will legislators of sovereign States, and exercises a power more despotic than monarchs.

It is responsible for "Black Friday" speculations, Credit Mobilier frauds, Sanborn contract swindles and contract finance company's steals, whereby millions of money have been wrung from the business men of the country and the hard earnings of the poor.

It is responsible for the Indian ring frauds and postal ring peculations, whereby the Government and people have been plundered of hundreds of millions of dollars.

It is responsible for the increase of the civil list from forty-four thousand five hundred employes in 1860 to nearly eighty-seven thousand in 1875, at a cost to the Government of millions of dollars.

It has instituted a system of espoinage and oppression in the execution of the revenue laws, which robs the people and enriches the official at the expense of the public Treasury.

It maintains direct taxation, and proposes to still further tax the necessaries of life and products of labor, while it upholds and maintains an army of cormorants in high places and official position.

It exempts the rich man's bonds from taxation, while it taxes the poor man's salt and the widow's pension.

Its spies and informers in all parts of the country desolate homes and drag their inmates, cuffed, chained and beaten, hundreds of miles on mere pretense or the accusation of such spies and informers (devils incarnate), who do the bidding of the Attorney-General.

This is the work of that great party of progress, who in its efforts to elevate the black race have degraded and impoverished the white, and blinded by political prejudice has crushed out the liberties of the States of the South.

I appeal to members of this House, irrespective of party, to view this vital and most important question from a citizen stand-point, and give to those States which you have crushed by taxation and iniquitous laws the power to lift themselves up from out the darkness to prosperity, wealth, and future greatness.

As showing the efforts made by leaders of the republican party to still further increase the nation's indebtedness and add to the burdens of the people, I append the following tables, compiled from the statistics of the Government:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Gross receipts.	Expenditures.
1800	$ 12,451,174	$ 11,989,739
1820	20,881,493	21,763,024
1840	25,032,193	28,226,533
1860	83,371,640	77,055,075
Amount National and Local Expenditures and Receipts as Shown by Statistical Reports and Speech of Speaker Blaine.		
1870	696,729,973	703,155,391
1874	744,238,600	724,698,933

The total amount of State, county, city and town taxes collected in 1860 was $94,186,000, or about $3 per capita. In 1870, $280,591,000, or about $7 per capita.

Independent of all Federal taxation, it cost in 1870, two and a half times as much to take care of a man in his State, county and municipal relations as it did in 1860.

Turning now from what we may call "local taxation," let us look at the Federal taxation:

In 1840, the net ordinary expenditures of the Government were $24,139,000, or about $1 94 per capita.

In 1850	$ 37,165,000 or	$1 60 per capita.
In 1860	60,000,000 or	1 94 per capita.
In 1870	164,421,000 or	4 30 per capita.

It will thus be seen that from 1840 to 1860 (twenty years) there was an increase of but 54 cents per capita, while from 1860 to 1870, (ten years) there was an increase of $2 36, or over four times as much in ten years as there was in twenty. In this estimate the annual interest on the debt is not included, which added to the net ordinary expenses for 1870, would make the per capita cost about $8.

Footing up, then, we find the local and Federal taxation for 1860, to cost per capita, $4 94, and for 1870, counting interest on public debt, $15, or over three three times as much, and 1874, about $18 per capita.

I now call your attention to

Expenditures—Navy, War, and Indian Departments.

Year.	Navy.	War.	Indian.	Total.
1800	$3,448,716	$2,560,878	.....	$6,009,599
1820	4,387,990	2,630,392	$315,750	7,333,652
1840	6,113,896	7,155,204	2,271,857	15,540,957
1860	11,514,649	16,472,202	2,991,121	30,977,972
1870	21,780,229	57,655,675	3,407,938	82,843,842
1874	30,932,587	42,313,927	6,692,462	79,938,976

In four years, from 1870 to 1874, the expenditures of the Navy Department have increased nearly 50 per cent., and of the Indian Department nearly 100 per cent. This needs no comment. It appeals to the pockets of the taxpayers, who will govern their future political action in the selection of men who will administer the affairs of Government on an economical basis. In order that the people may know what it costs to keep an army of Government officials, I append a statement showing the annual salaries paid to maintain the principal Departments in Washington.

Treasury Department	$2,669,424 37
State Department	84,909 42
War Department	627,187 74
Navy Department	123,458 21
Post-Office Department	441,158 09
Agricultural Department	76,924 00
Department of Justice	125,750 03
Court of Claims	29,061 00
Congressional Library	28,287 00
Botanical Gardens	12,145 63
Congressional Printer	13,914 00
Interior Department	93,173 76
Land Department	223,776 00
Indian Department	60,560 00
Pension Department	444,052 00
Patent Department	468,868 12
Education Department	17,561 07
Total	$5,540,350 44

While thus adding to the expenditures of the General Government, as shown by the preceding tables, its agents in the South have involved those States in enormous debt, and have collected in the shape of taxes and plunder under carpet-bag and negro rule millions of money. The Government has become the mere tool of adventurers, at whose hands the people of the South expect no mercy.

The indebtedness of the South to-day is over $300,000,000; and the people, not the administration, must pay the debt.

The South is impoverished and unable to pay. The public debt of the country must be paid, and we, the agents of the people, must provide for its payment, and should not, by legislation, incapacitate one section of the country from sharing with us equal proportion of the national debt. If we do, the people of the North, the East and the West must provide for its payment.

What have the leaders of the Republican party to answer for the iniquity they have heaped upon a conquered people?

With political morality dead; with a party made up in the South of parasites, plunderers and adventurers, is it not time that the people should rise *en masse*, as they virtually have done, and demand a change? Public officials have abused their trust, and lowered their political integrity. Peculation is a synonymous term with "carpet-bagism." Men have robbed the Government and shared the spoils with those in power. Pardons have been granted to noted criminals, and those same criminals have been placed in positions of trust and honor as soon as their release was effected. Officials of the Government have sanctioned corruption and encouraged those engaged in robbing the people.

Before the year 1862 the Government had been burdened with ten successive wars, and yet in 1861 our public debt was but $64,000,000 and our expenditures but $54,952,957. To-day our debt is over $2,000,000,000, and our expenditures nearly ten times as much as they were in 1861.

In 1860 our military establishment cost but $16,000,000; to-day it costs nearly $50,000,000.

Our navy in 1860 cost but little over $11,000,000, to-day it costs over $30,000,000. In 1861 our expenditures for Indian Affairs amounted to but $2,865,481, to-day the expenditures are nearly $7,000,000, not over 20 per cent. of which sum ever reaches the poor Indian.

Our population in 1860 was 31,183,744 and in 1870 38,115,641; an increase of 22 per cent. It is estimated that our increase in expenditures from 1860 to 1870 is nearly 100 per cent.

On the basis of the census of 1860, it has been estimated that the gross value of the annual product of the people amounted to a fraction over $3,000,000,000. In ten years, say, in round numbers $30,000,000,000. Of that total it appears by the ascertained receipts of the administration party, they have taken from the people in actual cash, two-thirds by taxation, the residue by loans, from 1861 to 1871, the appalling sum of $10,803,307,811, or during the last preceding ten years the equivalent of 33⅓ per cent. or full one-third part of the gross estimated value of the entire annual product of the people on the basis of the census of 1860, and during the six years from 1865 to 1871 the sum of $6,132,880,296. And of that total of treasure they have expended from 1861 to 1871 $10,155,028,917, and from 1865 to 1871 the sum of $5,587,610,202; leaving the people still burdened with a debt, the annual gold-bearing interest of which is not less than $125,000,000.

"In the year 1871, the Army of the United States, composed of thirty thousand enlisted men, cost the people $44,080,084, or at the rate of $1,469.33 for each and every soldier, while the royal army of Great Britain, composed of one hundred and thirty-five thousand men, four and a half times greater, cost that government only $64,825,000, or at the rate of $480 for each soldier."

These facts I leave for the digestion of my Republican friends, and turn my attention now to Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas and other States of the South, and will endeavor to show, as far as I am able, that the necessity for the passage of any such iniquitous caucus measure as now proposed does not exist.

Now as to

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

The majority of the committee have presented a report based on evidence, as I will prove to you, of the worst character.

The witnesses called by the majority were mainly negroes, Federal office-holders, defeated aspirants, and in many instances criminals and men of no character or standing in the community; while the witnesses called by the minority included lawyers, judges, doctors, governors, merchants, bankers, planters, and men of the highest respectability, without regard to political views.

The minority of the committee at the commencement of the examination protested against receiving heresay evidence, but their protest was utterly disregarded, and evidence admitted which would have been ruled out of any court of the United States or State jurisdiction.

At Opelika the witnesses all testified to no intimidation on the part of democrats or conservatives.

LIEUT. TAYLOR,

U. S. Army, testified that the whites were peaceably disposed toward the colored men, and that no negroes were prevented from voting except through their own carelessness in not reaching the polls in time, and which were kept open until sundown and after. He also stated that the negroes, instead of voting and going home, stood round the polls, and made it difficult to approach the place of voting. (See Testimony, 128.)

As showing that the only intimidation was on the part of republicans, I call your attention to the testimony of

ROBERT BENNETT, COLORED,

page 58, in which he swears that he was turned out of church, his life threatened, his children turned out of the public school and beaten, because he voted the democratic ticket and belonged to a democratic club.

He also testified to bacon being offered him if he would vote the republican ticket, and if he did not, Mr. Isaac Heyman told him he would lose his ears and be thrown back into slavery.

I append a portion of his testimony:

By MR. LUTTRELL.

Question. Did Mr. Heyman ever tell you if you voted the democratic ticket you would be taken back into slavery?

Answer. Yes sir; he told me that two or three times.

Question. Did he offer you five dollars to vote the Republican ticket last fall?

A. He offered it to me himself; he sent the money by one of my men.

Q. When?

A. Just before the election last fall.

Q. Are you a property-holder here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What reasons have you, in addition to the reasons you have given, for voting the democratic ticket?

A. I wanted to get the taxes down; I knew I could not hold the property according to wages and taxes; that is one reason I done it.

Q. Did you notice any disturbance about the polls during the day of voting here?

A. I did not see a bit.

Q. Do you find the whites, as a general thing, kindly disposed towards the colored people?

A. They are.

Q. Do you know of any suits being brought by colored men against white men?

A. No sir; I don't believe I know of any.

Q. You have not been at law to any extent yourself?

A. No sir.

Q. You are getting along quietly and peaceably with your white neighbors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they pay you for your work?

A. They do.

Q. Do they keep their contracts with you?

A. Yes, si; and I goes along with them just as well as I knows how, me and my family

Q. Your trouble has been with your colored men?

A. It has not been with the worldly people; it has been with my brothers in the church that has caused all my trouble.

Q. You have been trustee of your church eight or nine years?

A. Yes, sir; trustee and steward both; they turned me out of the steward's place, and turned me over to a trustee, because the pastor thought the steward had a little more power.

Q. Did any colored republican make threats against your life?

A. They shot holes through my house.

Q. In this town?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it before or after the election.

A. Before the election.

Q. Did they show any cartridges or amunition?

A. Yes. sir; one of the trustees went and bought cartridges, and me and him went right over there to the calaboose, and showed me a box, and threatened to stick every one of them cartridges into me.

The testimony of

ALFRED E. LIGHTFOOT, COLORED SCHOOL TEACHER,

shows that bacon was used for political purposes, and that because he would not vote the republican ticket he was persecuted, his school locked up, and that he was insulted, and every threat offered him on the streets. To use his own language, he was "hunted like a rabbit before hounds."

Stephen H. Tucker, aged sixty-eight years, a republicon, and for seven years clerk of the circuit court at Opelika, testified that the republican sheriff proposed to him to import five hundred colored voters from Georgia to carry the republican ticket.

Adam Kirk, colored, (p. 106) testified he was beaten for voting the democratic ticket, and that he and other colored men were informed by McLemore, Hubbard, Betts, the radical candidate for Congress, Heyman, and others, that they would be thrown back into slavery unless they voted with the republican party.

Sam Kellar, colored, (pp. 116, 117,) testified that he was driven from the church, his children beaten and driven from school, on account of his voting the democratic ticket, and that wives were induced to leave their husbands for so voting, and that government bacon was used for political purposes.

Washington Jones, colored, (p. 135,) testified to voting the republican ticket, and being promised by Mr. Heyman and other republicans, bacon, a horse or mule, and forty acres of land the day after the election.

Mr. Carpenter, colored, testified that the Colored Women's Association was headed by one John O. D. Smith, a republican white man, and its object was to induce colored women to leave their husbands if they voted the democratic ticket.

Irvin Drake, colored, (p. 195) testified that he helped to haul the government bacon the day before the election; there were three wagons hauling it; it was taken to the church, cooked, and distributed to the colored republicans, or those who would vote the radical ticket.

REV. PHILLIP ALLISON, COLORED, PRESIDING ELDER OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

testified (p. 202,) to charges being preferred by several ministers in his circuit against members of their churches for voting the democratic ticket, and that these members would have been turned out of church, but he as presiding elder put a stop to such work. He also testified that the radical leaders had deceived the colored people, and had done a great deal of injury, and occasioned all the strife which now existed between the white and colored people.

Jacob Stringer, colored, (p. 142,) testified to being beaten and turned out of church for belonging to the conservative club, his wife abused, his house fired into, and his family insulted. He was promised all the bacon he wanted if he would vote for Betts, the republican candidate for Congress, and if he did not his ears would be cut off.

Lewis Neil, colored, testified that he was offered a horse or mule, forty acres of land and the civil-rights bill if he would vote the republican ticket; and if the republicans were successful they would divide the houses, furniture and bed-quilts of the democrats among the negroes.

In addition to other testimony, Congressman PELHAM testified to being compelled to leave Tuskgee on account of threats made, &c., while Judge Meaders testified that PELHAM had admitted to him that he left voluntarily, not being compelled to do so. I leave the question of veracity to these two gentlemen. So much for the PELHAM outrage.

It was shown by the testimony of many witnesses at Opelika, that Heyman had used the name of

PRESIDENT GRANT AS AUTHORITY

for asserting that the negroes would be thrown back into slavery if they voted the democratic ticket; that about twelve thousand pounds of government bacon were distributed at Opelika, at least seventy-five miles from any overflowed country, in order to carry Bett's election, and that one of the most important witnesses, Charles Liscomb, who hauled the government bacon, was taken out of the country in order to prevent his testimony being given before the committee.

The only ostracism complained of by any white man, was by Dunbar, the keeper of a low negro groggery, and who complained that he was not patronized by white men, his only customers being negroes.

Isaac Heyman, who figured so largely at Opelika, was one of the first to join the rebellion, and was engaged during the war in hunting down Union men through the mountains. He is now a leading republican and office-holder under the Administration.

John O. D. Smith, the white leader of the colored woman's club, deserves to rank well among white citizens, and his valuable aid could no doubt be secured in other States to organize women's clubs, especially where the colored element predominates.

The worst testimony taken at Opelika was in regard to the burning of two churches, but as to who were the burners the testimony is very conflicting. The negroes were led and being organized at midnight meetings by a notorious colored outlaw by the name of Sharp, and in consequence white men moved their families for fear of danger. The burning was deplored by all respectable citizens, irrespective of party, and it was shown by the testimony that the democrats proffered material to rebuild the churches next morning, having furnished the material in the first place with which the churches were built.

To sum up at Opelika: A careful examination of the testimony will show that the only intimidation was by colored republicans against colored democrats, who under the influence of white men drove them from the churches, the streets and the school-houses; that even the sanctity of homes was invaded and the church made subservient to the will of the radical leaders. The testimony of these colored men is fully corroborated by such men as Hon. William Barnes, Judge Meaders, Colonel Frank Watkins, Mr. Tucker, and citizens of the highest respectability, irrespective of party.

TESTIMONY AT MONTGOMERY.

At Montgomery a large number of witnesses were called, and as sworn to by every witness on the stand, republican and democratic, it was shown that the shooting and killing was participated in by two factions of the republican party, the democrats taking no part in the riots

in that city. And yet the majority of the committee, in summing up the evidence, fail entirely to mention the fact that the bloodshed and murder at Montgomery were occasioned by republicans only. Is it not remarkable that Mr. COBURN and Mr. ALBRIGHT should overlook such an important matter, while if the democrats had been engaged in it those two gentlemen would have shed copious tears over the murders perpetrated by the democrats.

In the language of the Chairman at Eufaula, he

WANTED RED HOT TESTIMONY;

but when his witnesses told tales of murder in the camps and among the members of his own party, he did not care to mention it. I believe that both the gentlemen received "red-hot testimony" at the last election that their services were no longer required as congressmen.

The character of the witnesses called at Montgomery by the minority is beyond criticism. Among them were such men as ex-Governor Watts; the present Governor, Houston; Judge Bickle, chief justice of the supreme court; Hon. Judge Rice, a leading republican and a gentleman of national reputation: Messrs. Screws, Jones and others; all of whom testified to no intimidation, no ostracism, except on the part of republicans, and no occasion for Federal interference. Those gentlemen had taken part in the election, with one side or the other, and were not insulted, were allowed to deposit their votes without interruption, and assert as false the general indictment against the citizens of Alabama contained in Mr. HAY'S letter to General HAWLEY.

My time will not permit my referring specially to the testimony taken at Montgomery, but I desire to call the attention of this House to one fact; that is, that during the last eighteen months some twenty murder trials have taken place in that city, every one of which was the murder of a colored man by one of his own race and at the time of our visit there

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE NEGRO PRISONERS

were in jail. The city and county of Montgomery is controlled by republicans, with republican judges on the bench, so that if any democrat has been guilty of a crime or misdemeanor of greater or less magnitude, it was in the power of the republican party to have prosecuted him to the full extent of the law.

Turning now to

MOBILE,

we found the same character of witnesses and the same causes leading to the commission of crime—the majority, as usual, confining the testimony to negroes, Federal office-holders, and defeated aspirants, and in no case calling a democratic witness. The minority called General Healy, United States Marshal, and ex Mayor Moulton, both leading republicans; Senator Hamilton, Mr. Brewer, the Mayor of the city, and other prominent citizens, irrespective of party. Some seventy to one hundred witnesses, white and colored, testified to no intimidation and ostracism except by republicans, and that every man was protected in the free right of suffrage so far as the conservatives were concerned. As showing the intimidation by republican negroes, I will call the attention of this House to the testimony of John Barber:

JOHN BARBER (colored) a witness for the minority, sworn and examined.

By MR. LUTTRELL:

Question. State your name, age and residence.

Answer. My name is John Barber. I am fifty three years old. Reside in Mobile.

Q. How long have you lived here?

A. I was here thirty-six years before the war, and was here at the election and prior to the election last fall.

Q. Did you have any difficulty here prior to the election?

A. I did. I attended a meeting in the support of the democracy. Two or three hundred persons—a crowd of men and boys—came to break it up, crying, "Break it up!" "Break it up!" They were black men. I told them we wanted no trouble, and requested them to go away. They did so, but came back again, repeating their cries. I was president of the club. They went off again and we did not remain long after that for fear of difficulty, but adjourned the meeting and I returned to my house, about a half a mile away. While sitting by my fire between twelve and one o'clock, I heard a noise outside, and looking through the window saw about twenty-five men, who were whispering together, and finally asked if I was in. My wife rpelied that I was, and they then said that Mr. Price wanted me. I did not go, when they broke open my door with axes. I had a long knife, which I took in my hand as I went to the door. Jack Throer, a republican negro, threw a brickbat at my knee. The scars of the blow show yet. After that brickbats whistled by me, and I made my escape to the back door, but found the house surrounded. I raised my knife and they gave way, and I made my escape to another house. As I got to the chimney outside Jack Throer threw another brickbat at me, and I then broke into the other house, which belonged to Mr. Page, hallooing "murder!" The negroes outside said, "Turn out the damn democrat; God damn him we are going to kill him this night." I then crept under the mattresses in the bed in the house, when Mr. Page's wife said I must go out; that if I did not they threatened to pull his house down. Jack Throer stood at the door with a spade. My wife came to the door and begged them not to kill me. They said, "Yes, they were going to kill the damn son of a bitch." Throer struck at my head with a spade, but struck my wife and cut her fingers and nearly knocked her down. After that I got away. Pete Charleston struck at me with a brickbat on the back of the head. I afterward ran to Mrs. Morris's house, and as I got into the door they threw brickbats and spoiled her door. I was at that time bleeding severely. I remained there half an hour, and in the mean time they pulled down her fence. I finally took out my knife and went out among them, and as they saw me they fired three pistol-shots, one of which hit me, and also struck me with a brickbat. Jack Throer and Matthew Taylor shot at me. I then ran down to Mr. King's house, but fell against the door and could not open it. At that time Jack Throer tried to hit me on the head and struck me on the scalp. I cried "murder!" and ran about ten steps and got into Mr. Magee's house, and at that time they shot at me and Jack Throer flung an ax over my head. I got into the house and they asked whether those men were going to kill me. At that time I was bleeding worse than ever. They cried out to them to turn me out, saying that if they did not they would pull their house down. The man of the house got his revolver, but his wife and daughter told me to get out. I went out the back door, crept into a little box, and stayed there nearly an hour. In the mean time that crowd remained around there crying, "Where is the damn democratic son of a bitch?" They searched in his door and all around the place, but could not find me. They finally went away, and I got home.

Q. Were you beaten and abused by those republican negroes because you voted the democratic ticket?

A. I was.

Q. Do you know of their beating and abusing other colored men for voting the democratic ticket?

A. They said that I had got to die. They said that they had killed York Tunstill that night, and now they were going to kill me.

Q. Do you know of the republican negroes in this city being armed and having secret councils for the purpose of preventing the democratic negroes from voting?

A. I know they had what they called a company, which I never would join. It was at the court-house. Those negroes threatened to burn up my wife and children after that, and I had to move them out of the second ward.

Also to the testimony of York Tunstill, (colored.)

YORK TUNSTILL, a witness for the minority, sworn and examined.

Question. Were you here on the day of election in November?

Answer. I was.

Q. Were you here during the campaign before the election?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any trouble with the colored men of this city before the election?

A. I did. While attending the club meeting I went across the street to lunch. They came in after me. One man at the door said, "If you don't turn that damned nigger out, we will cut your door down." Another man said, "We will stay here till day." I saw two men hanging on the fence, and others were up the street, and I went out the back way and found the yard full of men. They pitched into me. I recollect Jack Throer and Spencer Davis, although I can't say Spencer Davis struck me.

Q. Who else struck you?

A. A yellow fellow whose name I don't know. I never visit them. They are all gamblers, and I am a working man.

Q. Did they strike you on that occasion?

A. Yes, sir; there are now scars on my head, and my arm is hurt so I cannot well move it. One man caught me by the jacket and another one by the neck. I fell from the beating they gave me, and when I recovered Mr. Armistead, a policeman, and another man took me out of the crowd and told me to go home, as there was a large crowd around there.

Q. Did they beat you severely?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they colored republicans who beat you?

A. Yes, sir; that is what they said.

Q. For what reason did they strike and beat you?

A. All I heard them say was to Mr. Fisher, in whose house they found me. They said, "If he didn't open his door or turn that damned York Tunstill out, they would cut the door down."

Q. They whipped you because you were a democratic negro.

A. Yes, sir.

Mrs. Barber, the wife of John Barber, and a large number of white witnesses, corroborate the testimony of these two colored men. Darner, a mill owner, testified to the beating and murder of negroes at his mill for voting the democratic ticket.

In regard to the riots at mobile, it was shown that a negro had been arrested in the morning for crime, and was being conveyed to jail by the deputy sheriff, when the negroes determined to rescue their comrade and fired upon the deputy sheriff. In the evening, headed by Allen Alexander, one of the most notorious colored outlaws in Alabama, with six indictments for different crimes now hanging over his head, the colored men, numbering at least three hundred, rushed down the street shouting that they would take the polls at all hazards and repeat or vote as often as they wished to. Mayor Moulton, a republican, testified that he, as mayor of the city, accompanied by a squad of policemen, attempted to intercept the mob and arrest Alexander, but before he could reach him the Sheriff had arrested the outlaw. Immediately upon Alexander's arrest the negroes began firing into the whites and the whites returned the fire.

This testimony is fully corroborated by Hon. John Forsythe and Mr. Rapier, both of whom were standing in a room above the street and saw the whole occurrence. And yet the chairman of the committee in his speech last night stated that the negroes were not armed, while the whole testimony shows that they fired the first shot, and that when arrested, arms were taken from Alexander and other negroes engaged in the riot. I regret, Mr. Speaker, that my duty as a Representative compels me to speak of the character of the testimony taken by the majority—confined in many instances to the most degraded and disreputable people, one of whom, Ben Lane Posey, had been convicted of a nameless crime, and which, by special request, I consented might be stricken out of the testimony. Is it strange that the people of Mobile should protest against being judged by the testimony of men who would have been spurned from any respectable society—of degraded beings, insensible to every principle of honor and justice—of negroes, schooled as to their testimony by unprincipled white men.

PROTEST AND APPEAL OF 800 BUSINESS FIRMS OF MOBILE.

I call the attention of every honest Representative and citizen to the appeal of eight hundred business firms of Mobile, who only ask that they may be examined and tried by respectable evidence, and which I will now read:

MOBILE, January 5, 1875.

GENTLEMEN. The undersigned, citizens of Mobile, have learned with pain and surprise the course pursued by the majority of your committee in performing the duty assigned them. The undersigned supposed that such a committee would seek to inform themselves of the very truth by inquiring of the intelligent and impartial members of the community, and would take pains to learn that such sources of information were really open to them. The undersigned learn that, instead of pursuing that course, the majority of the committee have put themselves in communication with the local leaders of the republican party, mainly defeated candidates, and known here to be violently prejudiced against the great mass of our people, and from such source, as might be expected, have been furnished mainly with the crude and inflamed statements of ignorant colored men.

The undersigned protest against being judged in any such manner, and against having the character of this community and this people tried upon the statements of such witnesses. That is not making an impartial investigation into facts, nor is it ascertaining the truth of the matters the committee were appointed to investigate by the best evidence within the reach of the committee.

The citizens of Mobile are not disobedient to the laws. There is no design or intention by them to deprive colored men of their rights under the laws; on the contrary, they have protected colored men, and will continue to protect them in their rights. The white citizens of Mobile have done no more and will do no more than, as far as they can, prevent colored men from fraudulently voting when not really entitled, and from casting repeated votes, as they have frequently heretofore done, under the influence of bad men, or stimulated by their own bad passions and ignorant prejudice against the whites.

The undersigned deny that colored men are systematically injured or oppressed in their rights. They are protected in their rights; but colored men look upon restraint against the abuse by them of their rights as oppression. If the truth could be presented on its real merits, the undersigned do not hesitate to say that that is the real cause of the complaint so loudly made by them and in their name.

Very Respectfully,
WM. D. DUNN,
President Board of Underwriters.
M. WARING,
Citizen of fifty-two years standing.
E. S. PENNYMAN & CO.,
And 800 others following.

Hon. Messrs. A. H. BUCKNER and J. K. LUTTRELL, members of the committee of the Congress of the United States, appointed to make investigations in the State of Alsbama, and now in Mobile.

Need I add more than this petition. Here are a brave, generous and noble people, from whom have sprung some of the greatest minds that have controlled the affairs of our nation; their property, their homes, everything they possess or care for is at stake. They ask only that they may be heard, and not hopelessly crushed by the evidence of degraded negroes and white men and unprincipled adventurers.

One more reference, and I am done with the Mobile testimony. The majority called James Gillette, a Federal office-holder and a man of small caliber. He testifies (p. 625) that the people of Alabama are incapable of self-government, and that that State must be governed by congressional legislation. Alabama is cursed with such whilom statesmen, carpet-baggers, and Darwinian adventurers as this man Gillette.

CARPET-BAGGERS DENOUNCED BY A LEADING REPUBLICAN.

Contrast his testimony with that of General J. M. Withers, a leading citizen, prominent not only in State but national affairs, a gentleman of culture and high moral character:

By Mr. LUTTRELL.

Question. Do you not think the sending of United States troops to this State was calculated to intimidate voters?

Answer. Unquestionably. Everything of that sort intimidates; and that is not all. Do not misunderstand me. These demonstrations intimidate both sides. There are a class of whites who are intimidated and there are a class of negroes who are intimidated. I saw some few negroes who were not intimidated, and who were bold and fearless, and I saw whites who I am satisfied were intimidated. That, however, is simply an opinion.

Q. Do you not think the sending of troops into this State at the last election was an outrage upon the sovereignty of the State?

A. Well, sir, that strikes precisely at an opinion of mine. I have always believed that any interference, except to keep down resistance to a State Government in a State, was an an outrage upon a State, and that is now my opinion.

Q. Then it is your opinion that the sending of these troops here was simply an outrage?

A. It was, upon anything like State rights.

Q. Is there not lawlessness on the part of colored republicans against colored democrats.

A. That is my opinion without having seen it. I cannot doubt that.

Q. Do you know anything about what they call carpet-baggers in the State; have they not been a curse to your country?

A. I believe that their influence has been most pernicious, but there have been honorable exceptions, I believe.

Q. Do you not believe that if the people of this State were let alone to manage their own internal affairs, as they have been allowed to do in days gone by, that it would be the best interest of the country and the Government, and particularly to the people of the State?

A. We have either got to go back and throw upon the people of the State the responsibility of law and order and build up a healthful public sentiment at home, or we have got to do away with the mockery of State governments, and have a central power to rule the States as provinces.

Q. Then, according to your theory, the best thing we can do is to leave the Government and management of the affairs of this State to the intelligence of the bona fide residents of the State, and the men who have an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the State?

A. That is the only thing we can do, if we are to preserve a republican form of government. We must get rid of all extraneous influences. There are grievous ills to be corrected among ourselves.

Q. If you removed these carpet-baggers, allowed the negroes to go along quietly and peaceably, and permitted the intelligence of the State to manage the affairs of the State, you think the condition of the people of the State would be better?

A. I believe that, whatever immediate ills might result, the only way to get back to a healthful public sentiment, doing justice to all, is to throw the responsibility upon the people of the State of maintaining a just and proper and honest government or else taking the power and concentrating it in one central power to govern them as provinces. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that here among my own people there are not evils which ought to be corrected. I state that I believe they will either have to be permanently corrected by a central power crushing out all pretext of State rights or throw the responsibility on the State, when I believe a healthful public spirit will spring up.

These are the sentiments of an honest man, and my friend, General HAWLEY, of Connecticut, struck the key-note last night when he said, leave "the affairs of the States to be governed by the people, who must correct the evils existing therein." These were the sentiments of a statesman and gallant soldier, which I heartily indorse, and which I hope this House will indorse, by refusing to sanction a measure which crushes out the liberty of a portion of our people.

As showing still further that the reports of ostracism and intimidation on the part of democrats are untrue, and as confirming my statements that such intimidation is only with the republican party, I submit one hundred and sixty affidavits of colored men, one of which I will read, they all being the same in substance:

AFFIDAVITS:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Mobile County:

Personally appeared before me, Alexander W. Roulstein, a notary public in and for said county and State, Sydney Evans, residing at Mobile, Alabama, who being sworn in due form according to law deposes and says that he was threatened with death and bodily harm by the white and black republicans if he voted the democratic or conservative ticket, and by such threats and intimidation was prevented from voting at the November election, and from exercising the right of suffrage secured by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SYDNEY EVANS.

In addition to these one hundred and sixty affidavits I had a joint affidavit signed by James L. Cassady and eleven other policemen of Mobile, which I will read:

MOBILE, January 14, 1875.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Mobile do hereby swear that we were in the employment of the officers of the city of Mobile as policemen, and sundry other employments, during the year 1874, the city then being under the rule of the republican party, C. F. Moulton, mayor; that on the 3d day of November, 1874, we did at the State election vote for the candidates on the conservative ticket, for which offense we were ostracized, and the next day discharged from such service.

JAMES L. CASSADY,
And eleven others.

And yet, with all this testimony, the chairman speaks glibly of ostracism and intimidation by democrats, and the discharge of men for voting the republican ticket. I deny, Mr. Speaker, that a scintilla of evidence has been elicited showing the discharge of colored men for so voting, and assert that the only intimidation and ostracism to-day in Alabama is among the republican party toward white and colored men who would not vote to countenance the fraud, depredation and crime committed by that party and its carpet-bag leaders.

As a further evidence that the leaders of the republican party are guilty of ostracism and intimidation, not only in Alabama, but all over the country, I exhibit a ticket prepared in the city of Washington and sent to Mare Island in my own district, known in California as the "tape worm" ticket, which is three inches in length, one-sixteenth of an inch in width, and with the State, county and township ticket printed upon them in letters so small that it required a microscope to read them, which the workmen of Mare Island were compelled to carry in their hands to the polls or lose their situations. This ticket was gotten up by the leaders of the party of progress, and is known as the "tape worm" ticket, more particularly on account of its shape, but at the present time indicates the wriggles and agony of the administration party under the lash of an outraged people.

(Fac-Simile September Election Ticket. Printed on Card-board with Figured Back—No Margin.)

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.—For Governor, Newton Booth; for Lieutenant-Governor, Romualdo Pacheco; for Secretary of State, Drury Melone; for Controller, James J. Green; for State Treasurer, Ferdinand Baehr; for Surveyor-General, Robert Gardner; for Attorney-General, John H. Lotz; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Grant J. Taggart; for State Printer, Thomas A. Springer; for Harbor Commissioner, John A. McGlynn; for Assemblyman, 20th Assembly District, Henry Dobbs—Yes; Retired Doble—No; for Congressman, Mid'l District, John M. Coghlan; for Assemblyman, M. J. Wright; for Sheriff, Joseph Lamb; for Coroner, Thomas Maher; for Public Administrator, Edward Holbrook; for Assessor, Joseph Hoyt; for Surveyor, Wm. W. Fitch; for Supt. of Schools, Wm. H. Ferry; for Pub. Administrator, A. E. Thurber; for Supervisor 1st Dist., A. D. Starr; for Constables, Ed. Logan and W. Markey; for Roadmaster, A. E. Thurber.

For Justices of the Supreme Court, Long Term, A. L. Rhodes; Short Term, Addison C. Niles. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. N. Bolander. For Justices of the Peace, C. W. Riley, O. A. Munn.

(Fac-Simile October Election Ticket. Printed on Card-board with Marbled Back—No Margin.)

One more affidavit and I am done with Alabama.

The deputy United States marshal, a republican, and a candidate for the State Legislature, testifies as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
County and City of Mobile:

Personally appeared before me, Henry S. Katts, United States Commissioner for the southern district of Alabama, James S. Perrin, who is known to me personally, and after being duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says: That he was appointed and commissioned deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama on the 12th day of October, 1874, by Robert W. Healy, United States marshal, and at the request of the republican State executive committee; and on the 27th day of the same month made a requisition on the commander of the military post of Mobile for a detachment of soldiers to enforce writs of the United States courts, but said writs had no existence. This requisition was made at the suggestion of the chairman of the republican State and district executive committees, and with the concurrence of members of said committee.

The real object of these troops was to quarter them in the most central portion of the democratic part of the district, and intimidate democratic voters by causing reports to be circulated that the deponent had warrants for the arrest of a large number of whites for alleged violation of the enforcement act and national election law; also for persons who had failed to pay colored men their full wages. Many persons who had taken an active part in the democratic nominating convention, and some who had had personal difficulties with colored men, were led to believe that the report was correct, and rather than be arrested and arraigned before a United States commissioner's court with unscrupulous witnesses to testify against them, and in order to avoid the expense and trouble of a trial, prepared to leave and did leave the county. This action incited and encouraged the more partisan and turbulent negroes to unite the colored row against the whites, and enabled the deponent to vote them as he chose.

There were about three hundred and fifty democratic voters in Monroe county who had been lumbering in the counties of Conecuh, Escambia and Covington, but had returned on account of the timber panic, and who were prevented from voting by the deputy marshal, who was under the impression at the time that they had forfeited their residences and would be violating the constitution of the State of Alabama, which was construed by the marshal that it required a residence of six months in the State and county before they could legally vote, and any violation of the State laws was a violation of the national election law approved February 28, 1871. The aforesaid persons, being uncertain about their rights in the premises, and not wishing to have any trouble with the national authorities, did not vote in the election held on the 3d day of November, notwithstanding they had resided in the county three months preceding the election.

The affiant further affirms that three and a half hogsheads of Government bacon (more or less) were placed at his disposal, which he issued to the colored people exclusively, with a few exceptions, a small number of whites, whose poverty alone excited the sympathy of deponent. Reports were circulated by some republicans that on a given day the deponent would issue the bacon to colored persons who would vote the republican ticket, and if they received the bacon and afterward neglected to vote as required, they would forfeit all their rights in law &c. While the deponent did not himself circulate any of the aforesaid reports, he neglected to affirm or deny any of them. After the deponent had issued the bacon he put up the following notice:

"In order to correct the impression that I am using Government bacon to influence the election, no more will be issued un il the 3d day of November, 1874.

"J. L. PERRIN."

In conjunction with the above notice, the deponent gave letters to persons authorizing them to list all persons who had been injured by the overflow of the Alabama River or its tributaries. These listers would give the needy to understand that it would be expected of them to vote the republican ticket if they got any bacon. Many persons, who expected there would be a large amount of bacon issued after the election, were induced to vote the republican ticket or not vote at all. The deponent caused to be issued in the adjoining counties to Monroe that on the 3d day of November he would give a barbecue at Monroeville, free to all who chose to come.

This caused negroes in large numbers to come, and who voted the republican ticket (straight). At least five hundred illegal votes were cast there, and these for Horalson against BROMBERG. Without the influence as cited above, Horalson would not have received more than one hundred votes, as the colored people were getting along so well with the whites in the way of getting cheap rents and supplies to enable them to run their farms; and not wishing to discontinue such relations with their landlords, they would have voted the democratic ticket en masse. The deponent took possession of the polls at Monroeville on the day of election and stationed the soldiers in the following manner: One at the door of the room where the balloting was being done, two at the ingress of the circle, and one at the egress. The deponent was a candidate for the Legislature.

JAMES S. PE RIN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this, the 22d day of December, 1874.

HENRY S. SKATTS,
United States Commissioner, Southern District Alabama.

Now, gentlemen of the republican party, these are facts that are sworn to by respectable, honest and intelligent citizens, men who have lived in the community for years. But in addition to these I add a few more evidences of the crimes of the republican party in Alabama. Let honest republicans read the following letter from Isaac Heyman, the hunter-down of Union men through the mountains, and now one of your office-holders in Alabama, to General R. W. Healy, United States marshal.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COM.,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST. ALABAMA.
Opelika, Alabama, Oct. 20, 1870.

MY DEAR GENERAL: When you become disgusted with letters from me, telegraph and I'll cease writing; as it is, I shall continue. Another county heard from, and a good, clever, "brave-as-a-lion" fellow recommended to the high and exalted office of United States deputy marshal. The euphonious name of the gentleman is W. G. Mayberry, and I hope you'll send his commission and as many more as we (I) may be able to get to serve. The deputies will all vote right in this district. Twenty thousand blank commissions will carry the State overwhelmingly. Bait is good, and especially for democratic office-hunger. Permit me to call your attention to the note printed at the foot of your deputy's commission. I thought they had a right to arrest violators of the Federal election law on the day of election (flagrante delicto) without warrant or other process. The summoning of jurors before election will do much good. Don't send this letter to the Attorney-General. No troops here as yet. Taxing you to answer this, I am yours always.

ISAAC HEYMAN.

Examine also carefully letters from Heyman, Keils and Maher, in which they *recommend proper persons* for jurors, and in which they call for blank warrants and commissions, the one to be used for the same purpose as Perrin had used them, to intimidate white voters, and the other as "bait."

Let me also call pour attention to Keil's letter (p. 1274) in which he says, "*all is quiet, canvass going on, but send us troops.*"

O, shame! Can it be possible that we have men who are guilty of such atrocious, infamous, and damnable acts! And yet the majority of the committee have failed to see anything but outrages on the part of southern democrats. I will say to the majority, "pluck the beam out of thine own eye," most virtuous legislators!

Knowing these crimes on the part of adventurers, plunderers and carpet-baggers, can you expect the people of the South to love them, to associate with such marauders? Is there a people on the face of the earth that would? But, Mr. Speaker, I would not convey the idea that all the republicans of Alabama are of the class I have mentioned. No, sir; General Healy, ex-Senator Warner, Southworth, Judge Wood, Rice, Smith, Kimball and hundreds of others are true, honest, gallant men, who have settled in Alabama, invested their money, and, acting the part of good citizens, are respected by all and welcomed by the people of the South. It is only your Heymans, your Keils, Saltiles, and men of that stamp, who do not receive or merit the countenance of honest men.

Leaving Mobile, I now wish to call your attention to Eufaula. At Eufaula a large number of witnesses testified. Hon. H. D. Clayton, judge of the eighth judicial district; ex-Congressman Shorter, J. M. Macon, and a large number of other witnesses of the highest respectability, irrespective of party, were called by the minority and testified (p. 837-861) that the riot at Eufaula was incited by colored men. It was shown by the testimony taken that the negroes were advised by the

NOTORIOUS KEILS TO COME ARMED TO THE POLLS;

And that in accordance therewith some five hundred, preceded by fife and drum, and armed with guns, pistols, clubs and wagon spokes, came in the town in one direction, and about eight hundred or one thousand, similarly equipped, entered in another direction. At the request of leading citizens, irrespective of party, some prominent citizens headed by a United States marshal went out and met the negroes and advised them not to come to the polls armed; but, unheeding the advice of men who wanted to prevent bloodshed, they marched into town and took possession of the polls, cursing and yelling. On the attempt of a colored man to vote the democratic ticket he was seized, and when the marshal and democrats attempted to prevent the killing of the negro, they were fired upon, and the fire was returned by the whites and resulted in the killing and wounding of several men on both sides.

I append the testimony of REV. J. C. DAVIS, taken at his bedside on account of illness:

Rev. J. C. DAVIS, called for the minority, sworn and examined.

By Mr. LUTTRELL:

Question. What is your profession?

Answer. I am an Episcopal minister.

Q. Were you in this city at the November election?

A. I was.

Q. Were you present or did you see the riot take place during the day of the election in this city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know who fired the first shot?

A. I went down to the election about half-past nine o'clock, and, as my custom is, up into the office of Colonel Shorter. There are two windows in the building looking to the east. They

gave me a view of the crowd all together, because the crowd was almost immediately under the windows, in one of which I was sitting. At about half past ten I saw a movement in the crowd, and watching it I found that the police, or other parties—deputy sheriffs for the day, and others—had a colored man in their possession. Why he was arrested I did not know at that time; but as they were endeavoring to take him to the guard-house, I saw from fifty up to sixty negroes following after him and the officers, with the view, as I supposed, to get him away from them. Nothing serious occurred on the part of that immediate mob. At about half past twelve I was looking over the crowd, and in a southeasterly direction from me the crowd was swaying to and fro. Between that place and myself there was a well, in the center of the street. The crowd moved on the other side of the well up toward the north and in a diagonal direction toward me. As they came out I saw two men clinch. One was a white man, the other was a negro. The white man's back was toward me. The negro's face was toward me. Seemingly, the white man had hold of the negro with both hands, holding him, and as they got out to the edge of the crowd, I saw the negro stoop slightly, throw himself up and around and by that movement he broke loose from the white man. He ran about five or seven steps from the white man. I saw him turn around and his arm raised. I saw him shoot and heard the report and saw the smoke. He shot while the white man was falling, because in endeavoring, and in actually breaking away from the white man, he threw the white man forward. The white man did not fall to the ground, but nearly so. While the white man was recovering from the fall the negro shot. Even while the white man was falling, or while he was recovering himself, there was a second shot. Who fired the second shot, I do not know; it came from the direction of the white man who was falling. Upon the firing of these shots almost simultaneous, the negro fell. I supposed that he had been shot, but I saw him immediately rise, fire again and run. He fell a second time, but before he fell the second time there were at least from five to seven or ten shots fired. I supposed that he was shot again. I saw nothing more of him during the morning. There were, I suppose, one hundred and seventy five shots fired that morning all within the space of, perhaps, fifty or sixty seconds. It may have been slightly over that. It was not more than a minute before the trouble was all over. In the general melee, standing as I did in the window, after the ten or fifteen shots, fearing that a shot might perhaps get up into the window, I retired from it. I saw nothing more of the general shooting until it was nearly over. I looked out again and then saw three persons shot. One, however, was a colored man, who shot up in the air. He did not seem to be aiming at any one. I saw another negro standing north of the well, in the center of the street, shoot toward the southeast, and then toward the southwest, and then he threw himself down upon the ground, folded his hands under him as if he had not done anything at all. I saw a white man standing about ten feet from the negro who fell, and who seemed to see the negro shoot in that way. When this white man saw the negro shoot and fall for protection, I saw him pull out his pistol and aim at him, but he put his pistol back without firing. He was not, I suppose, more than ten feet from the negro who had thus fallen for protection. I saw another negro deliberately take aim at a white man. He shot, but at the time his pistol went off four negroes ran between the negro with the pistol in his hand and the white man. One of these negroes fell, and immediately this white man, being an especial friend of mine, and in my church, I went down to see whether he was killed or injured. As I got down upon the sidewalk there was a colored man at my left. Immediately I had taken my step, the colored man threw up his arm saying "I am shot." The ball passed not more than two inches from my head. Coming down, I found the white man had escaped, and that the negro had been slightly wounded in the shoulder or arm, and fell as he was shot. That is all the shooting that I saw. In the general melee it would have been impossible for me to point out the shooters.

Q. I understood you to say that you are positive that the first shot was fired by a negro?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know his name?
A. I did not know his name at the time.
Q. Have you learned his name since?
A. I have. He is called Milus Long or Lawrence. It is one and the same person.
Q. Did you know the white man whom he shot at?
A. I did not know the white man at the time, but ascertained afterward from a combination of circumstances the white man was Mr. Charles Goodwin. I inquired who the white man was, and I knew that the negro who fired was the negro who broke loose from the white man.
Q. Was there any firing from the buildings on either side of the street in the upper stories?
A. I saw and heard none; there was none so far as I personally know.
Q The firing all seemed to be in the street below you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you see many negroes armed with clubs or sticks and pistols?
A. Not with pistols, but any number with large clubs and sticks. There was evidently a nervousness among the negroes that morning, and the white people generally seemed to apprehend a good deal of difficulty.
Q. The white people seemed to entertain fear of the negroes?
A. Very decidedly. I do not think that the white men were so thoroughly armed at the beginning of the day as the shooting would indicate. I think that when they found the negroes to be in such a spirit, and actually threatening, they thought it prudent for them to prepare themselves, and I think that the preparation of the white men that day grew out of the threatening attitude of the negroes coming to the polls with clubs and large and heavy sticks, any number of which could be seen that day.
Q. What is your age?
A. I am forty nine years of age.

I might also refer to the evidence of Miles Colquet and other colored men who agree with the whites, that the negroes fired the first shot, and were the inciters of the riot. In fact the testimony taken at Eufaula, as in other places, showed that the negroes, incited by unprincipled white men, were clearly the instigators, and that no intimidation or ostracism prevailed except on the part of Republican negroes toward Democrats of the same color.

I now append a card published by the

HON. SAMUEL FLINTROY,

colored, for several years a member of the Legislature, a leading republican of Eufaula, and highly respected by all parties, who became so thoroughly disgusted with the action of Kiels and others that he abandoned his party.

[From the Eufaula Times, (try-weekly) January 6, 1875.]

A CARD.

To the good people of Barbour County:

For several months past I have been convinced that the radical party, South, and especially in Barbour County, are a corrupt, false, and dishonest set of men, selfishly aiming at personal gain, utterly regardless of the true interest and legitimate destiny of the country. And I have desired so to declare myself in an address or published card, but have been persuaded not to do so. I now solemnly assert and publish, and hereby pledge myself in future accordingly to act, that there ought to be only one party here for the interest of land, labor and honesty—for their interests and welfare are kindred and indissoluble; and my knowledge of the past and present assures me that our salvation as a people, white and black, is to be all Democrats. determined no longer to listen to or follow the evil counsel of bad men, who have no interest in the country beyond their own personal political elevation.

SAM. FLINTROY.

January 1st, 1875.

In Eufaula the government bacon was used, as in other places, to control Republican votes; but all testimony bearing on the bacon business was ruled out by the majority.

D. McRea, a leading Republican, was appointed agent, as will be seen by the following notice:

NOTICE.

EUFAULA, ALABAMA, October 5, 1874.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons living upon overflowed lands in the second congressional district of Alabama, who make application for supplies under the late act of Congress, must make the same in writing, setting forth that they are in want, the number and names of persons in family, giving exact location of their residence, having said application approved or certified to by some responsible person who is cognizant of the facts as set forth in the application.

Upon receipt of said application, properly made out and vouched for, supplies will be issued. In case the same is to be shipped, the parties must fuanish shipping directions and pay all expenses.

I will commence to receive your applications from October 12 until the day I commence to distribute, on the 4th of November, 1874.

D. McREA, Agent.

It will be seen from the notice that twenty three days would necessarily elapse before any of the government bacon would be distributed to applicants; and the fact that the distribution was to take place the day after the election—was conclusive evidence that none but those who voted the Republican ticket would receive the bacon.

The testimony (pp. 1292-1299) shows that the Republican congressmen met in caucus, without consulting their Democratic and Liberal Republican colleagues, and agreed upon the distribution of bacon.

The testimony of Captain Gentry, United States Army, shows that government bacon was sent by Hon. CHARLES HAYS away from the overflowed country into the highlands, distributed and used for political purposes, and that Captain Gentry seized what he could get hold of and sold it by order of his superior officers:

When it was ascertained that the bacon sent to Alabama had been used mainly for political purposes, the majority of the committee with true Republican virtue, decided that they were not sent to take such evidence, and ruled it out.

The testimony of Mr. Kimball, a northern man connected with the railroad interests of Alabama, and of Mr. White, a gentleman of culture and a Republican of high standing, who was sent by the New York Tribune to examine into the facts and present a truthful statement of affairs, shows that no ostracism or intimidation existed in Alabama except that practised and adhered to by the Republicans.

I call your attention to a portion of the testimony of

HON. JOHN H. SOUTHWORTH,

A life-long Republican and an earnest supporter of that party in Alabama:

JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH, a witness for the minority, sworn and examined.

By Mr. LUTTRELL:

Question. State your name, age, residence, and occupation.

Answer. My name is John P. Southworth; age, forty; residence, Mobile, Alabama; my profession is that of a lawyer.

Q. Have you held the office of United States district attorney for that district?
A. Yes, sir; I have held the office of United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama four years, and also held the office for the northern and middle districts for about two years during that time.
Q. Do you know the condition of affairs in Alabama as to social ostracism on the part of the whites against northern men?
A. So far as my own experience goes, I do; and I think I do as to others.
Q. What is that condition?
A. I have never been ostracized.
Q. Are you a Republican?
A. I am, and always was since the organization of the party. I studied my politics on the western reserve in Ohio, where I was a law student, and graduated under Owen Lovejoy, in Illinois. I have been an OLD-TIME REPUBLICAN, and what might have been termed in those days a free-soiler.
Q. Do you know whether there is any discrimination as against a black man any more than against a white man made by the courts and juries in the trials of cases in Alabama, in which blacks and whites are interested?
A. So far as my experience as a prosecuting officer or as a mere practising lawyer since my term of office expired in May, 1873, I say no. I do not think there is.
Q. Have you prosecuted and defended criminals in that State and prosecuted and defended civil suits of both colored and white?
A. Yes, sir; I might say that I have prosecuted criminals in that State and defended men charged with crimes.
Q. In your official capacity, have you prosecuted any Republicans? And, if so, state the case, and whether he was convicted or not?
A. While district attorney I prosecuted a postmaster of Mobile charged with embezzling the public funds. I say prosecuted. I drew the indictment and went out of office before the trial was had. He was tried by a jury which, I think, were nine-tenths his political opponents; and I know his bail were mainly democrats of the city of Mobile, the bail being fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and he was acquitted. He was probably as active and zealous a republican as there was in that city. His labors were not confined simply to Mobile; they extended to the Legislatures.
Q. Do you see any necessity for the intervention of Federal authority in Alabama to preserve peace and order in that State, or do you believe that the people of the State are capable of self-government and the management of their own internal affairs? I mean the masses of the people
A. Yes, sir; I think they are. Do not understand me now that I am in favor of abolishing Federal courts. I am in favor of Federal courts to enforce any of the laws that Congress has or shall pass.
Q. Do you believe that fair elections can be held in that State without the intervention of Federal authority?
A. I do. I mean by that just as fair as in Illinois. I do not believe that many elections are what is termed in a true sense fair. I think there is shenanigan on all sides.
Q. You think it is just about as it is in many of the other States of the Union?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do the negroes, as a general thing, vote one ticket?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you believe that if the negroes were let alone and permitted to vote as they might wish, without the interference of politicians on either side, that it would better the condition of the people of that State?
A. Yes, sir; I should think it would. I think that the State would be better off if the negro vote was divided, because I think that lots of whites would come to our party.
Q. Then I understand from that that certain politicians of the republican party who make politics a business rally the negroes as a mass, and by that means the whites are forced as a mass, almost, to oppose them; whereas if the negroes were let alone to pursue their own course and to form their own conclusions they would divide their vote, and by that means the white vote would be divided and a different state of affairs would ensue.
A. Yes, sir; I think that the rule of political economy, that labor will follow the hand that feeds it, would show itself in Alabama were it not for a large amount of political machinery which keeps labor massed on one side.
Q. Do you know who controls the political machinery to keep the labor massed?
A. I think I do.
Q. Please state.
A. I think it is the leading republicans in each county who control that.
Q. Do you mean by that leading republican politicians—men who make it a business to follow politics?
A. Yes, sir; by the term leading republican I mean politician, who lives on politics and nothing else.
Q. Does not a great deal of this political excitement grow out of the massing of the colored vote, creating an excitement on both sides, then excitable men on both sides create riots, whereas the peaceable and well-disposed part of the community take no part in it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It simply grows out of riots, as you have in any election in any other State in the Union?
A. Yes, sir; that is so.
Q. Are not the white people of Alabama, both democrats and republicans—those who are following a legitimate business and including those republicans who go there with a view to better their condition by engaging in business—are they not kindly disposed toward the negro; do they not desire to see him educated and to give him all the rights which are guaranteed to him by the Constitution?
A. I think that is so; yes, sir.
Q. From your observation, are not the white democrats of Alabama, the property-holders of that State, anxious to educate the negro and fit him for good citizenship, and to see him employed in business pursuits?
A. Yes, sir; I should say that they are. We occasionally come across some blathering, noisy fellow who does a heap of talking, but he is the exception and not the rule, by any manner of means.
Q. You say that you have been for some years in Alabama, and that you have never been ostracized, but have been treated kindly by all parties?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You are an outspoken and avowed republican?
A. I am, and always have been. I have taken part in every canvass in Alabama, more or less, since I went there in 1868. I do not think there has been a canvass but what I have made one or more speeches. I only made one in the last election; that was at Selma, on my way down from the North, before the election. I have been treated just as kindly in that relation as I ever was in Illinois. I do not think there was a canvass in Illinois for the fifteen years I was there that I did not have a hand in the county where I resided, so far as making speeches was concerned.
Q. Do you anticipate any more trouble in Alabama now, taking into consideration the present state of affairs politically, than you would anticipate in Illinois or any other Western State?
A. I do not.
Q. If the people are let alone, then, do you believe that the State government will be carried on and the peaceful relations existing between the people be just as good there as they are in Illinois or any other State?
A. I do; yes, sir. The change from slavery to freedom of the black men, the poverty that fell upon them by the result of the war, the large debt resting upon the State, the hard times, failure of crops caused by one thing and another, a flood or a drought, as the case may be, all tend to prolong that good time; but, sir, it will come, in my judgment, in the history of that State, as surely as that the State stands as a State.
Q. Do you believe that your opponents, the democratic party of that State, are anxious to bring about these good times in that way by guaranteeing to every man his rights under the Constitution?
A. They say they are, and while the democracy had the State government, under Lindsey, who as an executive was something of a failure in the estimation of everybody, I saw no reason to doubt that. They had it two years. They have it now solidly in most of the principal counties in the State.
Q Since they have organized the Legislature under the present democratic association, during the last two months, have they passed any act detrimental to the interest of any class of people?
A. No, sir; nor even to the republican party. A great deal was anticipated of re districting the State, and a new convention, and a new constitution; but they have done nothing of that kind, and have been in session two months and more. I do not think they are going to do so, although they may.
Q. To all appearances, have they been laboring for what you believe to be for the best interest and welfare and prosperity of the people of the State?
A. I should think they had. They are trying to cut down salaries and get rid of the officers that are unnecessary and seem to be economizing. I do not know to what extent. I am not in Montgomery. I only watch the morning papers to see what they have done the day before. It is a singular fact that the democratic ticket elected was made up entirely of the anti-secession men of the State, men who were opposed to secession, and fought it until it came on, and then went with their State. That seems to be the spirit in Mobile, for instance. In their city government they have just got possession from the election in December, and seem to have overslaughed all who were known as original secessionists in making up their ticket, and by the taking mainly of young men. There are many young men on that ticket who run that city and county government. All their officers are young men. Their probate, city judge, circuit judge, are all considerably younger than I am. They excluded, or, in other words, they took that class of men who did not labor or could not have labored under any of the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.
Q. They seemed, then, to take what was known as original anti-secessionists?
A. Yes, sir; whenever they took men of mature years. The present governor, Houston, was known all over the State as a very bitter anti-secessionist.
Q. So that the action of the democrats of that State has been toward amity and good relations with the whole government?
A. Yes, sir.
By the Chairman: Q. Something was said about the laboring men of that State being kept solid on the republican side by the politicians. Do you say that it is done by trickery, and that it is not the genuine sentiment of the colored people of the State to be on the republican side?
A. No, sir; I do not. I think the natural inclination of the colored men is to the republican party, but I think there would be a breach were it not for the leaders.
Q. What are the tricks and devices of the republican politicians by which negro men are kept, contrary to their will, in the republican party?
A. I have not examined them all, for I do not know them all; but I think I could answer you better by saying by the same usual artifices that the same class of intelligent voters in the city of New York, with its democratic majority of forty thousand, is kept together. First, by getting them a place here and a place there, and sending them this thing and that thing and the other thing. I have every reason to know that a good many of the workers in a canvass will be rewarded when the term of a court comes in While I was district attorney fifty witnesses were subpœnaed to come down to Mobile. That would be done for a holiday trip to see the show of New Year's, and they would draw seventy, eighty, or a hundred dollars for mileage, per diem, and one thing and another.
Q. Did you have that done?
A. No, sir; but I could not stop it. A, B, or C could get a subpœna in behalf of the United States, for Tom, Dick, and Harry to come down as a witness, and the Government would pay them for their trip. That was not one of the tricks, but that was one of the means. I was satisfied was used, simply to fix the fellow up for the work he might do in his beat. He wanted a trip to Mobile; he wanted to come during the holidays. We have had them down there like locusts; we have had the halls, when the grand jury would be in session in holiday weeks, black with them, and would have to sit with the grand jury until eleven or twelve o'clock at night to get rid of them. They would come in and state what they did not know, not what they did not know, not what they did know, for they did not know anything at all about the matters which they pretended. I had that to go through with at least two or three terms.
Q. How many terms did this take place?
A. Three terms.
Q. What years?
A. The winters of 1869, '70, '71 and '72. I would frequently say. "Where in the name of common sense did these men come from? Who had them come?" But nobody knew. They were regularly subpœnaed, and had their subpœnas with them.
Q. You said there were not a hundred men in Alabama who were not either office-holders or office-seekers who were republicans?
A. I say whom I ever met.
Q. You said you believed they could have a fair election in Alabama without the presence of the Army. Do you mean to say that as applicable to every place in Alabama?
A. Yes, sir. I mean to say that that is my judgment.
Q. Do you think the colored men can, without intimidation or terror, vote freely any ticket they desire in every part of Alabama?
A. I think that they can. I do not say that they can, and do not want you to understand me that way. I do not give it as an opinion of an expert, but I think they can.

I also call your attention to the testimony of Mr. Bromberg, a liberal republican member, and Mr. Caldwell, a democratic member from Alabama, both of whom corroborate the testimony of Mr. Southworth.

I will dwell no longer upon the Alabama testimony. It shows conclusively that the riot and bloodshed in that State are not wholly traceable to the democracy, and that the whole scheme of securing Federal interference was gotten up by the leaders of the Republican party in manufacturing outrages that did not exist: or where they did exist, it was only in the camps of the republicans. For what purpose this scheme was concocted, is known to every one.

Neither the republican governor nor any State officer had called for troops. The campaign was being conducted in as orderly a manner as campaigns in other States. Political excitement ran high and the prospects were that the republican ticket would be defeated. Mr. Hays seeing what the result would be, and that his defeat would be, accomplished if left to the people of the State, determined upon presenting such a statement as would show to the Administration the necessity for Federal interference. (See testimony of Dew and Abrams.) Without regard to the true facts of the case, with an eye single to the interests of his own party and himself, the letter to General Hawley was written, in which the people of Alabama were treated as outlaws, murderers, and guilty of every crime known to humanity. The result was what he asked for. Soldiers were sent to Alabama to carry the State for the republican party.

Why did not the committee call Mr. HAYS? He had preferred his charges; why was he not made to prove them? Simply for the reason that he could not, and simply for the reason that they dared not, knowing that the charges were false and without foundation, and that a cross examination would elicit such falsity. When Charles Hays is forgotten history will convey to generations unborn an account of the trials and sufferings of the people of the South. No, Charles Hays will not be forgotten. The same page that will hand down the history of the trials, sufferings, and virtues of the gallant sons and daughters of Alabama will also contain the name of CHARLES HAYS; but in what connection? The same page that tells the trials sufferings, and crucifixion of our blessed Saviour conveys to us also the character of him who betrayed Him.

There are some men who to-day oppose the South and favor its oppression who but a few years ago were the loudest in denouncing every principle emanating from northern people. The only man in the Alabama Legislature who opposed the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution is to-day a republican member from that State, and one of the most active supporters of the obnoxious bill now before this House.

In a speech delivered in the Alabama Legislature on the 20th day of September, 1865, in which he evinced the most bitter antagonism to adopting the amendments which gave the right of suffrage to the black race, Hon. ALEXANDER WHITE said:

The great democratic party is marshalling its hosts for the approaching presidential contest. Democratic victories come to us whenever we hear of a contest in which political issues are presented to the people.

The South needs no eulogy, and when I raise my voice or lift my hand against her may the live thunder rive me where I stand. Though I be false in all else, I will be true to her. Though all others prove faithless, I will be faithful still.

These are the past and prophetic utterances of the gentleman from Alabama as late as 1868; the first to urge a white man's government; the first to advocate a war of races; the only man to oppose a ratification of an amendment which gave the rights of citizenship and suffrage to four million colored people. If these people err to day, such men as those I have mentioned were the first to sow the seeds of discord and dissention; the first to lead their party, and forgetting the principles they have advocated, seek now to oppress their friends, neighbors, and kinsmen by a measure which takes from the people their liberty and makes them the creatures of an administration bent on accomplishing its own purposes at the expense of a nation's ruin.

Before closing my remarks on Alabama affairs, I have a few words to say of a man who, claiming to be a Christian, and a member of the Methodist Church, needs a passing notice. I allude to "J. G. Hester," A SPY, an informer, and a tool of the Attorney-General, "who invokes God's blessing on everything he does, night and morning." Disguised as a tobacco and brandy peddler he went through the State of Alabama deceiving the people, and inciting the whites and blacks to riot in order to make a case for the Government and secure Federal interference in order to carry the State for the radical party.

I append a few extracts from his testimony as showing the character of this professed Christian. On a cross examination by Mr. BUCKNER, relative to the manner of obtaining testimony, the following was testified to by Hester:

Q. Did you talk to the merchants here about the Ku-Klux, and all that sort of thing?
A. Yes, sir; I carried plugs of tobacco in both pockets, so that they could see I was a peddler. My main object was to talk with them, to get acquainted with them and find out what they were up to. I did not care whether I sold any tobacco or not.
Q. You spoke to them, saying how you had carried the election in North Carolina by killing negroes?
A. Yes, sir; politics seemed to be the only topic there at the time.
Q. Your object was to deceive them?
A. Yes, for a time.
Q. You told them lies for the express purpose of getting into their confidence, did you not?
A. I told them what I conceive to be deceptions. You can call them lies if you choose. I did not mean them as lies; I meant them for good. Afterward told them, "Now, gentlemen, I take all the deception back, I only did it for the good of the country, of the people, and of your community."
Q. You did evil that good might come?
A. I do not consider that that was evil. I am a member of the Methodist Church. I do not want to do anything wrong. I try to do right. I invoke God's blessing on everything I do, night and morning.
Q. And yet you lied to them?
A. I lied, if you like to call it a lie.
Q. Do you call it a lie?
A. I do not. It is not such a lie as one would tell to the injury of an innocent person.
Q. You think you were telling the truth, then, when you were telling this?
A. Yes, sir; I think it was the truth in the eyes of God.
Q. Not truth in fact, but truth in the eyes of God?
A. I believe it was truth in the eyes of God, for the purpose of finding out who these murderers were; and I used deception and used the same weapons of deceit they used in order to find out their evil deeds.
Q. You profess to be telling the truth now, do you?
A. I do.
Q. What guarantee or assurance can you give us that you are telling the truth now more than you gave to those people?
A. I feel a higher obligation, now sir.
Q. In what does that obligation consist?
A. That obligation consists now in the oath I have taken here to tell the truth; that it may go out to the people, that the people may be convinced of crime, murder, and all sorts of outrages being committed in Alabama.
Q. Is the obligation to tell the truth any greater now than it was to tell the truth at all times?
A. Yes, sir; the very highest obligation that could rest upon a man rests upon me now to tell the truth.
Q. Then it did not?
A. Yes, sir; the obligation that I had then was to my Government, to find out the truth; and in order to do so I had to deceive those people.
Q. By falsehood and deception?
A. By deception.
Q. By falsehood and lies?
A. If you choose to call it lies I have no objection.
Q. You mean to say, then, that if it was necessary to subserve the ends of Government, you would commit murder, would you not?
A. No, sir.
Q. Why not?
A. Then I would be injuring somebody; but I would not be injuring any one in trying to catch criminals who are murdering the people there. If I went there and told them I was a Government agent, and that I had come to find out who had killed Ivey, I could not have found out anything at all.
Q. You believe that a large majority of those who have negroes employed upon their plantations, and who must look to the negro to cultivate the soil, believe in murdering these negroes?
A. I do not believe they want to murder the negro if the negro will do as they want him to do, and vote their ticket. That seems to be the only conflict.
Q. You were traveling around there as a spy or detective of the Government, or a Government agent—call it what you please—practicing deception and worming yourself in to ascertain the private sentiments of the citizens. Did you at any time advise them to drive these negroes away and to kill them?
A. I encouraged them in their way of talking.
Q. You encouraged them in their evil ways?
A. I encouraged them in their way of talking in order to get at their true sentiments, and to find out which particular individuals were doing these things.
Q. When you were going about doing this thing did you see any particular democrats in either of those counties beating and abusing negroes or driving them away from their premises?
A. I stated in my direct examination that I saw this large armed body of men at Belmont, and they told me they were hunting negroes. I saw them flourishing their guns, some were galloping, and they were hurrahing, "We'll get the damned niggers yet."
Q. Were you in company with white democrats and negroes at the same time?
A. Only at Belmont. They had six negroes there in a carriage-house held as prisoners.
Q. For resisting the sheriff?
A. No, sir.
Q. For what?
A. They did not say. They said they were some whom they had picked up down in the woods. I saw the negroes afterward. They said they were arrested, and compelled before they were released to make an oath, which they knew was false, with guns pointed at their heads. They were compelled to swear that they were hiding in the woods to keep away from Bob Reed, and that Bob Reed wanted to conscript them into his army to fight the whites. They said that that oath was totally false, and that they took it through fear that they would be killed if they didn't do so.
Q. Did you see any of those planters, or did you hear of any of those planters beating or maiming negroes or driving them away from their plantations?
A. I did not see them doing it, but I saw the negroes with bruises on them and with the blood running out of their bodies.
Q. And you were going on and encouraging this thing all that time with a view to gain the facts?
A. Yes, sir; but if any one had come to me and said, "We are going to kill a negro to-night," that negro would not have been killed.
Q. Still you were encouraging them to do this thing?
A. I did not particularly encourage them to kill negroes. I said, "We have carried the election that way," and they said "We are going to carry it that way too."
Q. That was your idea of a Christian spirit?
A. Anything to find out a deep-seated crime against the citizens of the Government.
Q. Did you practice that when you became a captain of a blockade runner, and also an officer of a rebel cruiser?
A. When I joined the confederate navy, I joined it as honestly as I joined the service of the North. I found out my mistake after I had been in the confederate service.

Such is the testimony of a man who was an officer on the rebel cruiser Alabama, and who admits he prompted the people to do wrong in order to make them do right; that he both lied to and deceived them and urged them to commit crime. This is the testimony of a man professing to be a Christian. There is a place where good Christians never go, full of such men as Hester.

Sir, there is one other witness I should mention, Saltiel, who swears that he was the correspondent of the New York Times. A gentleman near me asks who he is. He was a man who went to Alabama from the State of Missouri, obtaining money under false pretences, as I have letters here to show. His face would "decorate any rogue's gallery," and his own testimony shows that he lived and associated with the lowest in the land. I will be charitable enough to say that the paper which published his false telegrams and dispatches had never

seen its correspondent; for if it had it would never have published them.

The gentleman from Alabama intimated last night that one of the members of the minority of the committee had been in the rebel army. If the gentleman referred to me, let me tell him that I was not in the rebel army; that at the time referred to I was a member of the Legislature of my State, and that I voted for every dollar that was asked in my State to pay the soldier for services rendered in the maintenance of the Union; that I voted for the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, which struck the shackles from four million slaves, and I am proud of that vote. I believe in educating the negro and making him a good citizen; and as long as I can raise my voice or exert any influence, my efforts shall be directed to their elevation, but not at the degradation of the white men and women of my country.

It may be admissable for me to ask, where was the gentleman from Alabama when I was maintaining the cause of the Government and the integity of the nation? I answer, sir, that he was tryi g to trample under foot and destroy the best government on the face of God's earth. That he was waging war against the Union on land, while his friend Hester, the spy, was sinking and burning American shipping on the high seas. These are the would-be *true-hearted patriots* who were first to enlist in the destruction of the government, and now are trying to out-Herod Herod in loyalty, not to government but to party.

I am a democrat, and I am proud of it. To be a democrat is to stand by the Union and the Constitution, to protect all alike, to grind no man or set of men to the dust. That is democracy, and those are the principles under which this Government will be administered under the rule of the democratic party. To the people of Alabama and of the entire South I would say be firm, forbearing, and forgiving. The night of your agony will soon pass away, and the day will bring with it gladness. The people of the North have heard your lamentations. The cry has been taken up all over the land, and millions of hearts sympathize with you. Be just and patient. Cultivate a kindly feeling for your conquerors; bury all animosities, and in time the dark cloud will lift and the glorious sunlight of prosperity and happiness will dawn upon the entire people of the South.

With a few remarks on the condition of affairs in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas I will close.

LOUISIANA.

From the report on the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States I quote the following as showing the debts and liabilities of the State of Louisiana:

Debts and Liabilities.

In 1861	$10,099,074 34
In 1868	14,347,051 62
In 1871	41,194,473 91
Excess of expenditures over receipts 1871	9,345,733 00
Percentage of increase, 1868 to 1871, 200.	

Tax Levy.

In 1860	$4,960,780 00
In 1870	6,490,028 00
Percentage of increase in ten years, 50.	

Property Valuation.

In 1860	$435,782,265 00
In 1870	251,296,017 02
Percentage of decrease in ten years, 50.	

In connection with the general condition of the South, I quote from the same report:

It will thus be seen that while the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the eleven States of the South has been reduced from $4,333,757,942 in 1860 to $2,026,440,971 in 1870, being a loss of $2,307,306,971, or over $300,000,000 more than now remains, the State taxation on what those people now have was in 1870 $12,813,615, while it was $8,165,486 in 1860, when their affairs were managed by their own people; and the county taxation in 1860 on all the property they then owned, was only $8,115,184, while now, under carpet-bag and negro rule, it is $14,298,630, or $11,183,446 more on the remnant still in existence than it was on the whole property when the war began.

In view of the enormous debt which has been wantonly, corruptly, and fraudulently heaped upon a people as poor as the last census report shows the people of the South to be, with five-eighths of their property gone and the taxation on the remnant nearly fourfold as much as it was on the whole when their affairs were honestly managed, is it to be expected that these States will have either love or respect for the men or the party by whom they have thus been plundered?

We have tried radical reconstruction in the South for nearly ten years; it has proved a failure, except under home rule.

Contrast the language of the dispatch of Major-General Winfield L. Hancock in 1867 with that of Lieutenant-General Sheridan in 1875, on the condition of the South:

SHERIDAN:

Lieutenant-General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters Military Division Missouri, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 5, 1875.

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, could be entirely removed and confidence and fair-dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a law declaring them banditti, they could be tried by military commission. This banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Mississippi, should, in justice to law and order, and peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

HANCOCK.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock's General Order No. 40, on assuming command of the Fifth Military District, dated New Orleans, Louisiana, November 20, 1867.

The general commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this order of things. As a means to this great end, he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the general announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved.

In addition to these dispatches, I call your attention to the able statement and report of Colonel Morrow, and indorsed by the gallant General Sherman.

I also call your attention to the report of the proceedings of eminent clergymen of Louisiana denying the statements of General Sherid n, and to the people not only of Louisiana, but northern Union men and soldiers, who class his dispatch as infamous.

I also call your attention to the report of the committee of this House, composed of Messrs. PHELPS and FOSTER, republicans, and POTTER, democrat, in which they unite in giving the libel to the report of General Sheridan, and confirm the statements of the white citizens of Louisiana.

To General Sheridan's gallant actions during the war I accord all praise, and gladly would I erase from my memory the act which has stigmatized and disgraced him in the eyes of the civilized world. Backed by Casey, Kellogg, and other men whose names are infamous in the history of Louisiana politics, he directed his soldiers to enter the legislative halls of that State and displace men who were lawfully elected. What is there to prevent the military authority from entering this legislative body and displacing you, Mr. Speaker, or any other member of this House? Nothing whatever.

The policy of the country has been changed. War, with its desolation, rapine, and plunder has hardened the hearts of the conquerers. In former times spies were not a part of our Government. Every man's house was sacred. The Government was composed of statesmen, who studied the wants of the people, and sought not to adopt measures which degraded them. The army was the instrument in the hands of the people; now the people are the instruments in the hands of the Army. In former times the army obeyed the commands of its superior officers; now it is commanded by United States marshals. Formerly it was subordinate to the civil power; now "every branch of civil business is subject to the direction and supervision of military laws and military men."

To-day Louisiana is without a republican form of government, and under the tyranny of a usurper, whose name is a synonym of all that is reeking with corruption and crime, "Ignoble villain, fatiguing public indignation, buoyant solely with corruption, he only rises as he rots."

Can we expect good government under such a tyranical usurper as Kellogg, or such a condition of affairs as I have stated? I opine not. The great reform that is sweeping from ocean to ocean brings with it the only remedy. The people are the doctors. They have risen from the hills and the valleys, from the home of the rich and the lowly, from the counter and the workshop, from the factory and the field, and have proclaimed in thunder tones that the war of oppression must cease, that the men who have gone back upon their record must stand aside, and that the North, the South, the East and the West must be one united country, one people, and one government.

As a further evidence of the fact that the southern people are willing to abide by the laws, I call your attention to the fact that in 1865 President Johnson sent GENERAL GRANT on a tour of inspection through the Southern States. On the 18th day of December, 1865, General Grant submitted his report, in which he used the following language:

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present condition of affairs in good faith. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible; that while reconstructing they want and require protection from the Government; that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course were pointed out they would pursue it in good faith.

These were his conclusions in 1865, after making a thorough tour of the South. These were his conclusions as a gallant soldier and honest man, without partisan influence or prejudice. He was not then deceived or advised by the fourth-rate pettifogger who now occupies what should be the most exalted and dignified position in the land, that of Attorney-General, nor by those whose sole object is to degrade, abuse, and destroy the southern people.

In common with all American citizens I honor General Grant as a brave and gallant soldier, nor would I pluck one laurel from his brow for the service he has rendered; but in his subsequent career as President he seems to have lost that love for one portion of his people which a wise, generous, and prudent ruler should entertain.

Surrounded by men whose sole object is self-aggrandizement, he has listened to their counsels and not heeded the wail of despair that has risen in one mighty throe from the Southern people. I appeal to him as President of this great country to heed it now; to listen ere it becomes too late, to study the wants of the southern people; to abstain from his Long Branch pilgrimage, and during the coming spring and summer to visit the South, consult with and advise her people, and satisfy himself outside of all party advisers that the people of that section are willing and earnest to restore prosperity and happiness and live once more under the old flag.

I appeal to him in the name of the South, for the sake of her desolated homes, for the sake of her destitute people, for the sake of the Union which he fought to keep together, that he may, without pomp or ceremony visit these people and thoroughly examine the condition of affairs now existing, noting on the one hand the general destitution of the whites and blacks in Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, and other States under carpet-bag rule, and on the other hand the flourishing, prosperous, and happy condition of Texas, North Carolina, Missouri, Georgia, the Virginias, and other States controlled by their own State governments and home rule.

Let him examine the State of Alabama, with a climate unsurpassed by none in the Union, a soil teeming with richness, with immense water-power, mineral resources, and all that tends to wealth and prosperity, and ask the reason for her destitution.

Then let him turn to Georgia, with no better advantages than her sister State, and ask the reason for her prosperity. The answer is, home rule; the State governed by people conversant with its wants, by people who seek to elevate, not to degrade—a people who, having seen the ill effects of bad government, have determined to destroy all that tends to evil, and substitute all that tends to wealth and prosperity.

Then let him look to South Carolina, and ask the reason of her destitution. Turn then to North Carolina and see her teeming with prosperity, while South Carolina lies prostrate. Let him look to Louisiana, with her every industry paralyzed, and ask the reason for her degradation. Turn then to Texas with her wealth and industries, with a State debt almost liquidated, with her people rich and prosperous, and ask wherein lies this prosperity. HOME RULE AND THE STATE GOVERNED BY THEIR OWN INTELLIGENCE, will be the answer.

I will not, as others have done, appeal to the prejudices of the North, but rather to the intelligence and kindly feelings of all good citizens.

Let those who doubt that prosperity comes with self-government, not with Federal bayonets, institute visiting committees composed of representatives of the mercantile, mechanical and agricultural interests, to visit the South and ascertain wherein lies the disease. Unbiased by prejudice, with a determination to learn the truth, such committees would return to the North convinced that the southern people were in earnest in the work of reconstruction, and that they only ask what is accorded to the States of the North, that they may be governed by the intelligence of the people, and not by men whose sole object is to despoil and degrade them.

I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, as the leader of this House, and as one who has the interests of his country at heart, and to my honored friends, MR. KELLEY, and MR. HAWLEY—three of the great representatives of the people—that you visit the South and learn the true condition of affairs, and having satisfied yourselves of the wrongs under which she suffers, that, unbiased by partisanship, you inform the people of the North that the republican party has wronged a just, brave and generous people, who are struggling under adverse circumstances to regain a foothold in the sisterhood of States. Give to the South a republican form of government as guaranteed by the Constitution, and wealth takes the place of poverty, industry of idleness, and virtue of vice. Once more the southern ports will be crowded with the cotton boats, and the mill and the loom send forth their cheering sound. Once more the Union will be cemented in solid bands, and the men of the North and the men of the South will rekindle the old friendships and bury forever the animosities and hatreds of the war, which but for bad government would long since have been forgotten.

Turning now from Louisiana I ask your attention to affairs in another State now under carpet-bag rule.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From proceedings of the tax-payers' association of South Carolina I cite the following facts, as showing the indebtedness and expenditures under carpet-bag rule.

Property valuation.

In 1860	$490,000,000
1870	170,000,000
A decline in thirteen years of 67 per cent.	

Tax levy.

In 1860	$ 500,000
1873	2,700,000
An increase in thirteen years of nearly 500 per cent.	

Legislative expenses.

In 1860	$ 40,000
1873	291,000
An increase in thirteen years of nearly 700 per cent. The public printing for sixty years aggregated $400,000, or an annual average of $6,666.	

Now mark the difference under republican rule, as shown by the following table:

Public Printing.

October, 1870, to October, 1871	$134,151 44
October, 1871, to October, 1872	215,129 86
October, 1872, to October, 1873	331,945 66
Undrawn appropriation	118,054 34
Extra session 1874	125,000 00
Total for three years	924,281 30

Or an annual average of $308,093.76. In other words the expense of public printing for three years under the reconstruction acts, was $500,000 more than the expense for sixty years under the administration of the citizens of South Carolina before the war.

I need only add, in further evidence of the vandalism and peculation which governs that State, that under the rule of her own citizens from September, 1868, to October 31, 1870, the cost of public printing was but $43,400, or about $21,000 per year.

From October 31, 1872, to November 19, 1873, the date of the act authorizing the issue of certificates to the Republican Printing Company, certificates of indebtedness receivable for taxes were actually paid for public printing to the enormous sum of $575,000, while the total revenues of the State for the same period, according to the State treasurer's report, were but $1,719,728.

Before the war the annual legislative expenses were but $40,000. Now they amount to $300,000, or more than 700 per cent.

The annual stationery bill of the Legislature before the war was but $400; now it amounts to $16,000, over 4,000 per cent. And yet, according to the republican theory, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the other Southern States, now under carpet-bag government, are the best governed States in the South; but, thank God, that theory has been dispelled by facts so palpable that even the worst partisan must acknowledge the ruin which the republican party has inflicted upon the South.

Turning to the report of the Joint Committee on the Condition of the South, Forty-second Congress, (Congressional Globe, volume 2, page 1239,) I find that while the people of South Carolina are struggling for bread, the rate of taxation has been increased under the new constitution twenty times greater than before the war, and this in spite of the fact that property has decreased in value nearly 100 per cent. and that large tracts of land were sold by the sheriff for less than the amount of taxes resting thereupon.

To show the amount of taxes paid by those who, under carpet-bag rule, originated and carried out the scheme of oppressive taxation, I cite the following:

The State Government consisted of seven whites and one colored man, the latter having the paid office of least profit.

The amount of taxes paid by these distinguished gentlemen is not only interesting, but instructive. For instance:

The governor pays	None.
The secretary of state pays	None.
The comptroller-general pays	None.
The treasurer pays	None.
The superintendent of education pays	None.
The lieutenant-governor pays	$15 99
The adjutant and inspector general	1 00
Total	16 99
Thus the 8 members of the State corps pay of taxes on an average	$2 11

Of the State Legislature, composed of 57 whites and 98 colored,

Ninety-eight colored men pay	$143 74
One colored man paying	84 65
Hence 97 colored men pay	60 09
Or less than 70 cents each	
Fifty-seven white men pay	$491 49
Eleven conservative white men pay	194 43
Hence 43 whites pay	297 06
Or less than $7 each.	

Of these 47 whites 24 pay no taxes, and of the 98 colored 67 pay no taxes; while of the entire Legislature 85 members' names are not to be found upon the tax-book.

Is not this a sad commentary on our boasted form of government. A Legislature composed of men who do not represent a single interest of the State, who create taxes but pay none. The war ceased ten years ago, but oppression did not. To-day the lands of the South are uncultivated, the houses tumbling, the homesteads deserted. The South appeals to you to cease this vandalism, to lift from the hearts of its people the great burden which is placed upon them; and the people of the North and West have risen and demanded that you shall cease. The hand writing is upon the wall, and yet you heed it not.

In spite of entreaty, in spite of demand, oppression is still the watch-word of the Administration. Power has blinded the vision, corruption has hardened the heart. "Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh!"

One more comparison, and I am done with the affairs of South Carolina. By referring to the Congressional Globe, second session, Forty-Second Congress, page 435, I find the cost of maintaining certain State governments, and to which I especially call the attention of members of this House, as showing the vandalism and peculation which I have before referred to.

Statement showing the amount appropriated for executive officers, printing, advertising and contingencies by the following States during the year 1871, and by the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30 1872, also population and number of square miles in each.

STATES.	Population last census.	Square miles.	Salaries of executive officers.	Printing and advertising.	Contingencies.	Total.
New York	4,387,464	47,000	$139,550	$175,000	$19,200	$323,750
Maine	626,915	31,760	65,188	35,000	17,400	117,588
New Hampshire	318,300	9,280	12,341	9,830	2,099	24,270
Massachusetts	1,457,351	7,800	98,251	Included.	do.	98,251
Rhode Island	217,353	1,306	29,125	30,000	3,000	62,125
Connecticut	537,454	4,750	58,806	38,000	3,000	99,806
New Jersey	906,096	8,320	46,587	23,695	3,000	73,282
Ohio	2,665,260	39,964	74,275	75,300	13,950	163,525
Iowa	1,194,020	55,045	65,963	51,500	17,008	134,471
Wisconsin	1,054,670	53,924	41,205	49,495	22,493	113,193
Illinois	2,539,891	55,410	28,753	50,000	39,108	117,861
District of Columbia	131,700	66	419,220	143,635	900,000	792,855

Now, taking the legislative expenses of South Carolina for 1873 at $291,000, and public printing at $331,945.66, the two items make $622,945.66, or nearly 100 per cent. more than the entire cost of the State Government of New York; while taking the cost of public printing alone for three years in the State of South Carolina the sum total, $924 281.30, exceeds the annual cost of the entire State government of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, by $117,533.

The nearest approach to a like expenditure, and for the same purpose, is in the District of Columbia under the Board of Public Works, whose acts in many respects resembled those of the South Carolina Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

Now, turning from General Sheridan's action in Louisiana, let us follow the military to Vicksburg, where but a few days since they entered the court-house and displaced the sheriff and seated the contestant, without other formality than that of the bayonet, even denying to the courts of the land, who have constitutional authority, the power to determine the rights of contestants in such cases.

Discarding all law and precedent, may we not soon expect the military power to enter our courts of justice and displace our judges? God forbid that I, as an American citizen, may ever witness the day when the judiciary of our land is made but a creature of the military power, and our courts are controlled as our Legislatures, by the bayonets of United States soldiers.

Turn now to

ARKANSAS,

At present blessed with a constitutional form of government, and the evils of a bad administration cured by the people. An election was held, and Brooks no doubt legally elected governor. But the President decided in May, 1874, that under the State constitution the Legislature had the sole authority to determine contested elections, and that as it had decided in favor of Baxter, he was the lawful governor; and with the aid of Federal bayonets, Mr. Baxter was maintained in power.

The same Legislature that decided on the legality of Mr. Baxter's election passed an act providing for a constitutional convention, which met and drew up a constitution which was adopted by the people by 75,000 majority. The committee appointed by this House, with but one dissenting vote, declared the constitution had been lawfully adopted. Yet the President, at the bidding of McClure and other carpet-baggers, has issued a proclamation or message to the Senate, in which he doubts the legality of the constitution adopted, denouncing it as a "revolutionary proceeding" and asking Congress to forcibly interfere and displace Governor Garland and place the State government in the hands of the military power.

The President, in other words, disregards and sets aside his decision of May, 1874, in order to satisfy the greed and ambition of a class of men who have devastated and laid waste the energies of the Southern people. And yet, sir, the Administration organs have assumed to read each and every republican who raises his voice against these unholy and unlawful acts of the President out of the party, stigmatizing them as traitors and Judas Iscariots.

Messrs. PHELPS and FOSTER, of this House, who were solemnly sworn to perform their duty as representatives of the people, and who are known over the nation as two of the most promising and talented young men of the republican party, have been stigmatized as traitors simply because they would not lie.

The great and eminent jurist, Mr. Evarts, has been read out of the republican party because he would not give his adhesion to the interference of Federal bayonets in seating and unseating State Legislators.

Thousands of eminent republicans—statesmen, lawyers, merchants, judges, and men of all professions and callings—are to-day outside of the republican party because they will not sacrifice their honor and their principles to support an administration whose efforts are directed to crush out and destroy the liberties of the people.

THE PRESS.

The great press of the nation—the Tribune, the Times, the Nation, the Sun, the Springfield Republican, the Sacramento Union, the San Francisco Bulletin, the Atlantic Monthly, and hundreds of others whose influence extends from ocean to ocean—have been read out of the republican party because they will not sanction the acts of the administration.

But who assumes the power to read the people and the press out of the republican party? The Administration journals who are feasting and fattening upon the patronage of the government, many of them controlled and owned by men whose political affiliations are with the party that bids the highest price.

But, sir, the people will ere long rise up in their majesty, and, completing the work they inaugurated at the last election, hurl from their heights the men who, under the guise of republicanism, have blasted and stigmatized the fair name of our nation. It will not simply be an uprising of the democratic party, but of the people of all parties, who will never be enslaved by a military power, nor recognize its supremacy over the civil and judicial power of the government.

As republicans, as citizens, as men having the interests of your country at heart, I ask you to ponder well before you take a step which degrades a conquered people, and forces upon them a measure which deprives them of all that is dear to an American citizen.

Forget not the great boon signed by John, by the grace of God, at Runnymeade, on the 18th day of June, 1215, and which has been handed down to us through ages:

No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed or banished, or any way destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

Remember, ere you endeavor to carry this measure through the House, that these people are of our own flesh and blood, sprung from the same race, bound together by the same ties, and living together under the same flag, and worshipping the same God.

Is there no sympathy in your hearts, no tear of pity for men who have sinned but suffered, of women and little ones who, crushed by oppression, homeless and hungry, ask you to spare them the further iniquity which this bill proposes to heap upon them.

It is written that when the almighty God designed and created man, the angels came in their order before Him and spoke of His purpose.

Truth said, create him not, Father; he will deny the right, deny his obligations to Thee, and the sacred, inviolate truth. O, Father, create him not.

Justice said, create him not. Father; he will fill the world with injustice and wrong; he will desecrate Thy holy temple, do deeds of violence and blood, and in the very first generation he will want only slay his brother: Therefore, Father, create him not.

But gentle, loving Mercy, knelt by the throne and whispered, O, Father, create Thou man. In all his wanderings I will be with him. In his erring and wayward steps I will follow him, and from his own errors I will teach him the lessons of experience and win him back to Thee.

The great and loving God listened to the voice of Mercy and created man.

Learn, Learn, O man! mercy, if thou wouldst win him back to thee and thy country.